The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4911. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Fears of a Rupture Between France and Prussia.

The New Cable Again Working Perfectly.

Serious Damage Done to it by the Iceberg.

SENTENCE OF THE FENIAN MEANEY.

The Sultan of Turkey on the Way to Paris.

GERMANY.

Constitution of the North German States.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 22—Evening.

The Constitution of the North German Confederation, having been ratified by all the States composing that body, will be officially promulgated on Tuesday next.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Reported Illfeeling Between the Emperor of France and the King of Prussia.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—Evening.

Advices from the Continent represent that a feeling is prevalent, both in Paris and Berlin, that the relations between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia are not cordial.

THE FENIANS.

Sentence of a Fenian to Fifteen Years Imprisonment.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 22—P. M.

The Fenian prisoner MEANEY was to-day sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen years at hard labor.

FRANCE.

The Napoleonic Reforms.

PARIS, Saturday, June 22.

The Corps Legislatif has adjourned the debate on the reforms proposed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to November next.

TURKEY.

Movements of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, June 22.

The Sultan of Turkey has left this city for Paris, to see the great Exposition and become the guest of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—Noon.

Consols for money	94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway shares	79
Erie Railway shares	39

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94⅝.

United States Five-twenty bonds, 73.

Illinois Central Railway shares, 79.

Erie Railway shares have declined ⅛, and the quotation now is 38⅞.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—3:30 P. M.

Consols for money	94⅝
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	39

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares closed at 25½.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 22—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 22—Noon.

Cotton dull; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. Corn 38s. 6d. Southern Flour 30s. California Wheat 13s. 6d. Peas 38s. Oats 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 8d.

PROVISIONS quiet. Pork 74s. Beef 132s. 6d. Lard quiet at 49s. 6d. Bacon 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes 31s. Resin—Common 7s.; Fine 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Cloverseed 42s. Tallow advancing; sales at 44s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—Noon.

Scotch Pig Iron 54s. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. Linseed Oil, £42. Whale Oil £34 10s. Cloverseed 42s. Tin, 86s. 6d. for Straits and Banca.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 22—Noon.

Petroleum 38f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 22—2 P. M.

Cotton is without change.

In the Breadstuff market Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 39s. Flour, Wheat, Peas, Oats and Barley are without change.

In the Provision market Pork has advanced 1s., and the price now is 75s. Other articles are unchanged.

There are no changes to report in the Produce market.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—2 P. M.

No change has occurred in the prices of articles since the noon dispatch.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 22—3:30 P. M.

Cotton closes dull; sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 11⅛d.@11¼d. Middling Orleans 11⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 39s.; Southern Flour, 30s.; Peas, 38s.; California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Bacon, 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—3:30 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. Linseed Oil, £42. Whale Oil, £34 10s.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 22.

The steamship *St. Patrick*, Capt. TROCKS, from Quebec, on the 11th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

HAMBURG, Saturday, June 22.

The steamship *Borussia*, Capt. HANDEN, from New-York, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock to-day.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 12.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at this port early this morning, with files of London papers to the 12th inst.

The North German Lloyds Company are having built a steamer, to be called the *Rhine*, to run between Bremen, Cowes and New-York, and two steamers to run between Bremen and Baltimore. The *Rhine* is to be the fastest Atlantic steamer afloat. All these steamers are being built in Scotland.

An attack was made on two Fenian informers, who were escorted by a detective, in a public house at Drumcondra, on last Sunday. They were recognized—one as having given evidence against MCCAFFERTY—and beaten with pewter vessels. The detective is dangerously wounded.

The *Chronicle* says: "For more than fourteen months a mysterious disease has been displaying a rapid and fatal activity in Ireland. In Dublin great interest is felt upon the subject among the medical men, and considerable anxiety has been awakened among the general public. The medical association have already held two meetings, meantime, it is unfortunately too clear, with the steady and rapid increase in the Dublin death rate from this mysterious complaint, that its attacks deserve the closest and most watchful attention not only from the medical profession, but also from the public and the Government."

The *Times* in a leader says: "The Emperors of Russia and Austria are about to be invested with the Order of the Garter, and Missions will be sent to Vienna and St. Petersburgh for that purpose. The same honor is to be conferred on the Sultan, who will come here to receive it in person. Whether Her Majesty will grace the ceremony by her presence we are not in a position to announce, though we should gladly hear that such was her intention. At this moment the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, with other Princes of minor rank, are the guests of the Emperor NAPOLEON, within ten hours of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The Czar, in particular, who entertained the Prince of Wales last Winter so magnificently, and who seldom comes so far west, ought surely to visit our capital. He cannot, however, visit it in Her Majesty's absence, and our national character for hospitality is compromised by a contretemps for which the nation is not responsible. It is in the interest of the monarchy itself, and of the country at large, that we venture once more to express the hope that Her Majesty will soon resume the place which not even the Heir Apparent can hold for her.

A dispatch from Paris says:

On Sunday the Sovereigns visited the galleries and gardens of Versailles. They were warmly cheered by the assembled crowd.

The Emperor sent the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor to the Marquis DE MOUSTIER. M. NELATON has also been appointed Grand Officer of the same Order.

Prince HUMBERT has arrived here.

On Monday the Czar visited Fontainebleau with his two sons, the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King and Crown Prince of Prussia.

The Czar and the Russian Princes have left for Darmstadt.

Addresses to the Emperor on his escape from the pistol of the assassin are coming in from every part of France.

The Polish refugees at Le Mans have presented themselves to the Prefect of the Sarthe, to express their deep regret and their reprobation at the attempt made on the Czar. Meanwhile, the Czar drives out and rides out just as if nothing had happened, and the reception he meets with when recognized by the people, shows how strong is the indignation of the public at the crime.

BEREZOWSKI is still in the conciergerie. He is not lost sight of for a moment. He still suffers from fever, caused by the wound and agitation of mind. He has not made disclosures, and he persists in solemnly denying that he has had accomplices. The cell which he is in is situated immediately over that part of the chapel which was once occupied by MARIE ANTOINETTE, it was also that of Marshal NEY.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "Some influential persons are doing their utmost to persuade the Government to withdraw the bill on the liberty of the Press and on the right of meeting in consequence of the late attempt on the Czar."

The Minister of Marine formally contradicts the rumors of a grand review of the Russian and French squadrons to be held at Cherbourg by the Czar.

The condition of the harvests throughout France is satisfactory.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, out of his minute regard toward his guest, the Czar, has taken care that no soldier wearing the Crimean medal shall be on guard at the Elysee.

A telegram from Pesth says:

The deputations from the Municipalities have been received by the King of Hungary, to whom they presented the sum of money fixed upon for defraying his personal expenses at the Coronation as well as the presents to His Majesty from the town of Pesth.

His Majesty has gone to Vienna to be present at the funeral of the Grand Duchess MATHILDA.

A dispatch from Madrid says:

The Finance Minister will introduce in Congress this week a bill for a settlement of the deferred passive debt of 1831.

Gen. COLONGE, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, has resigned. He is succeeded by Senor CASTRO.

Queen ISABELLA has resolved to visit Paris. Her Majesty will be accompanied by Marshal NARVAEZ, President of the Ministry.

Signor RATTAZZI denies M. BRASSEUR's assertion that the Ministry had consented to divide the articles of the Ecclesiastical Property Bill so as to deceive Parliament and sanction the retrocession of the property to the clergy. Signor RATTAZZI informed M. BRASSEUR that the Italian Government could in no way consult Rome relative to the financial Convention, and he energetically repelled any idea of a preliminary understanding with the Papal Government.

A telegram from Alexandria says: "The Viceroy has received a dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the dignity of Sovereign of Egypt had been conferred upon him. He has left for Paris in his yacht."

BOMBAY, Monday, June 3.

Cotton quiet. Exchange, 1s. 11⅛d.

CALCUTTA, Monday, June 3.

Cotton, 18¾. Exchange, 1s. 11⅛d. Freights to England, 65s.

The Pretended Confederate Government—A Case in English Law.

From the London Times, June 14.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS—JUNE 10.

Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VS. FERGUSON.

This case came before the Court upon a plea by the defendant to the bill which was filed by the United States of America, as plaintiffs, for the purpose of obtaining possession of certain moneys and goods alleged to have come to the hands of the defendant, as agent for or otherwise, on behalf of "the pretended Government, under the style of the Government of the Confederate States of America, during the late rebellion, or war of secession. The bill (which is similar in frame to those against Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., on so many occasions before this branch of the Court) alleged the formation in 1861 of divers persons, subjects of and owing allegiance to plaintiffs, the United States of America, into an association for the purpose of carrying on a rebellion against the Government of the United States; that such persons usurped the plaintiffs' authority, and established in part of their dominions a pretended government under the style of the Government of the United States of America, which assumed the administration of public affairs there. The bill went on to allege that such pretended Government, during the period of their usurped authority, possessed themselves of moneys, goods, and treasure which were part of the public property of the plaintiffs, and of other moneys and goods from time to time contributed by persons owing allegiance to the United States, and acquired by the said pretended Government in the exercise of their usurped authority, all which moneys and goods became part of the public property of such pretended Government, or were employed or intended to be employed by them for the purposes of the said pretended Government, and in aid of the said rebellion. Then followed these allegations:

"Moneys and goods were consigned by such pretended Government to agents and other persons in this country, and among others to the defendant FERGUSON, who at the dissolution of such pretended Government had in his possession or power goods and moneys to a large amount, which had been sent to him. * * * The said rebellion was entirely suppressed and is now at an end, and the said association, or so-called Confederate Government, has ceased to exist, and the several persons who had formed themselves into the said pretended Government, and on whose account the said moneys and goods were sent, as aforesaid, have submitted to the authority of the Government of the United States, and all the joint or public property of the persons who constituted the said pretended or so-called Confederate Government, including the said moneys and goods, have vested in plaintiffs; and the so-called Confederate Government does not, nor does any person on their behalf, now claim to be entitled to or interested in the said moneys and goods, and by reason of the said Government being dissolved they cannot be made parties, and are not in fact necessary parties to this suit.

"The said moneys and goods are now the absolute property of the plaintiffs, and ought to be paid or delivered to them or to their order."

To this bill the defendant had put in a plea, by which in substance it was averred;—1. That the Confederate States were not subjects of and did not owe allegiance to the United States of America. 2. That they did not rise in rebellion against the Government of the United States or usurp their authority, but were independent and sovereign States, having the right to secede from their connection with the United States without being guilty of any act of rebellion or usurpation. The plea also averred that the joint and public property of the Confederate Government (including the money and goods claimed by the bill) were not the absolute property of plaintiffs, and ought not to be delivered to them. Certain verbal amendments had been introduced into this plea, (subject to the leave of the Court,) for the purpose of meeting more precisely the allegations of the bill.

Mr. KAY, Q. C.; Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN, and Mr. WIDRINGTON BYRNE, in support of the plea, contended that, as the plaintiffs had not replied to the plea, but set it down for argument, the averments of it, so far as they displaced the allegations of the bill, must be taken as admitted. Upon the record as it now stood (deducting from the bill everything that was covered by the plea) the plaintiffs could not raise the case that the Confederate States had been in rebellion, or anything more than an absolute conquest of one belligerent State by the other after the property in question had arrived in this country; and according to the law of nations, property of belligerents when found in a neutral country could not be acquired by the conquering State, when such property had not been reduced into possession by the conquering State; in other words, the conquering nations had no right to the goods and movables of the vanquished State unless it had obtained possession of them.

Mr. GIFFARD, Q. C., and Mr. WICKENS, for the plaintiffs, were not called upon.

The Vice-Chancellor, after a long and minute verbal criticism upon the allegations of the bill and of the plea, both as originally framed and in its amended form, held that the proper course would be to allow the plea to stand for an answer, with liberty to accept. His Honor was understood to arrive at this conclusion on the ground that the plea in its original form was wholly beside the case averred by the bill, raised a totally different class of facts, contained no sufficient answer, and was not, so to speak, *ad idem*. The bill talked of individuals forming themselves into a pretended government and usurping the authority of the plaintiffs, while the plea spoke of certain sovereign States, about which the bill said nothing, having seceded. The amended plea attempted to cure these defects, but, instead of doing so, introduced a new series of facts of a very complicated nature, confessing in part the allegations of the bill, but without avoiding them, and raising various questions which it would be most singular and unusual for this Court to have to decide, viz., whether, after the sovereign power of the State had been successful in putting down an armed resistance, there had been any lawful right of resistance; and again, whether the persons resisting were bound to submit to the sovereign power. The plea did not meet the bill, or perform the proper office by reducing the question at issue to one single point, and it must accordingly be overruled with costs.

THE UNITED STATES VS. M'RAE.

This case, which also comes before the Court by plea, raises the question whether the defendant, who, as agent of the Confederate Government, would be liable by Act of Congress of July, 1862, to have his property seized and forfeited, is bound to subject himself to this penalty by giving discovery in the present suit, which, like the numerous other proceedings before this Court on behalf of the United States, is instituted for the purpose of recovering property consigned on behalf of the Confederate Government to agents in this country during the late rebellion or war of secession.

Mr. W. M. JAMES, Q. C., Mr. A. G. MARTEN, and Mr. J. B. BENJAMIN, appear in support of the plea. Mr. GIFFARD, Q. C., and Mr. WICKENS, are for the plaintiffs.

The case was not concluded at the rising of the Court, at a late hour.

The Release of Jefferson Davis.

From the London Times, June 11.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who, it is said, has been censured by his party for advocating the release of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and giving bail for his appearance, will be thought by the world to need no defence. His conduct is alike creditable to his humanity and his political judgment. He has taken the lead in showing generosity to a fallen opponent, and by so doing he has done more to restore union between North and South than could have been done by a score of ultra-Republican orations.

With the release of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS it may be said that the last scene of the great civil war in America has come to an end. It is a worthy close of a great contest, an act of moderation of which the people may be proud, and of which they are likely to receive the benefit in the subsidence of angry passions, and the restoration, or rather the creation, of a national feeling pervading the entire Union. We, looking at the contemporary history of America from a distance, can see how wise has been the resolution of the Government not to shed the blood of the leader of secession, or even to condemn him to any degrading punishment. Yet it is greatly to the credit of the American people that they have been able to see with foreign eyes, and to feel with foreign hearts, to repress the vindictiveness which a long struggle produces, and to treat their great state prisoner exactly as disinterested bystanders would have had him treated. For a year after the collapse of the Confederate States and the capture of their President, the rage of the zealots at the North turned high against the man who had, as it was asserted, planned and effected the disruption of the Republic. From every section of the Northerners there were cries for exemplary punishment. Certainly their demands were not without justification, if they were to be judged by the precedents of Europe. Whatever might have been the power of the Confederacy which Mr. DAVIS governed, whatever may have been the rights which he acquired through its ability to maintain for a time equal war, these had collapsed and left the chief of secession in the position of a defeated plotter against the unity of his country. Then the events of the war were enough to incite thousands against him. All through the country there were living monuments of the evils which he was supposed to have brought on the country. A million of men had been, from first to last, in arms against his Confederacy. By the sword, by fatigue, by pestilence, a body of the youth of the country to be reckoned by hundreds of thousands had perished or had been disabled. There was hardly a family in the North where there was not a place vacant. Sometimes whole households have been swept away, the father and the sons having gone to the field to meet one common doom. The Americans are, perhaps, less sensitive than ourselves in the matter of human life, but the fearful slaughter of those four years touched them to the quick. They concentrated their anger on the fallen President, for the public always tends to select a victim. Two years ago it seemed quite possible that the popular voice would have demanded the sacrifice of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and that the demand would have been granted. But, to the credit of the United States Government the event has been very different. The cry was loud enough, and at times it seemed even to shake the resolution of the rulers at Washington. But they were not less astute than firm. Whatever may have been Mr. JOHNSON's errors of policy, he was, at least, right in resolving that nothing should be done in the case of Mr. DAVIS until the public excitement had cooled. In this he was steadily supported by Mr. SEWARD and the members of the Cabinet, which, under Mr. LINCOLN, had combatted with such perseverance Mr. DAVIS' Government. Against their skillful obstinacy the waves of popular tumult broke in vain. They assented to the principle of all that the ultra-Republicans urged; they admitted that the Southern President was guilty, that he was a Jeroboam who had for a time succeeded in breaking up the Republic, and whom the Federal Government might justly call to a strict account. Mr. DAVIS was always to be tried as soon as the ordinary course of procedure should allow it; yet month after month went by and he still remained an inmate of his fortress prison. Mr. JOHNSON and his advisers knew the people better than they knew themselves. At least a year ago it began to be plain that the current of popular indignation had been stayed or turned. The worst charges against him, as, for instance, of having abetted the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and consented to the cruel treatment of the Federal prisoners, were tacitly abandoned, and people began to say that it was disgraceful to calumniate a fallen enemy. As the process of reconstruction has proceeded the hatred of the North has gradually died away, and now it is admitted by the most trustworthy observers of public opinion in the States that the release of the prisoner has given satisfaction to all but a small minority.

This consummation is what might have been expected among a generous and reflecting people. It would be a perversion of law to punish the acts of the Southern people as treason; it would be equally contrary to justice to single out JEFFERSON DAVIS as the prime mover and representative of the South. Secession is now a thing of the past, and we may speak of it as impartially as if we had only read of it in the pages of Greek or Roman history. Its character was not that of treason, inasmuch as, rightly or wrongly, neither the Southern people, nor many of the North, held that they owed allegiance to the Federal authority. Most politicians and nearly all lawyers held, up to 1860, that though the Constitution did not permit the withdrawal of any State from the Union, yet if one withdrew there were no means, even if there was a moral right, to prevent it. Such was the view of President BUCHANAN; such was the view of most of those who afterwards fought most steadily against the Confederacy. The credit of having taken advantage of that turn of the tide of national feeling which was produced by the attack on Fort Sumter is due to President LINCOLN, who, more than any other man, has been the saviour of the American Republic. His firm resolution, though no doubt sometimes shaken by the ill fortune of war, was never broken down, and at last the exhaustion of the South gave his policy its complete, though long-delayed triumph. Yet the position acquired by the Southerners during this great war was far above that of unsuccessful traitors. They were recognized as belligerents by their own enemy, as well as by foreign nations. Their Generals were treated with, the prisoners made from them were disposed of according to the usages of war, and their chief armies retired from the campaign after military capitulations such as would have been made between independent nations.

The Government first, and next the people of the United States, have perceived the weight of these considerations, and it may, perhaps, be taken as certain that no serious punishment will be inflicted on Mr. DAVIS. Probably, he will not even be put on his trial. The best thing for the Union now is that all vindictiveness should be allowed to die away, and that the Southerners should be encouraged to accept the Union, not only as a necessity, but as an advantage. During the thirty years that preceded secession they were gradually losing all sentiment of community with the North. They disliked and despised "the Yankees;" they kept apart even in Northern cities from the opposite section, and associated among themselves almost as the English colony would in any Continental city. They may still retain their old antipathy, but it will be no longer accompanied by their old self-esteem. They now recognize the equal valor and the superior strength of the North, and this is the first step to hearty cooperation. Unless some barrier be raised between the two sections, there is no reason why they should not become more firmly joined than before they separated. But for making hatred longlived there would have been nothing like a cruel vengeance on a fallen leader.

Grand Roman Catholic Ceremonies—Representatives from the United States.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The principal Roman Catholic clergymen of the United States are now leaving for Rome to attend the assembly of the prelates of the Church to celebrate the 1,800th anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter on the 29th of June. It is thought that Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, the Primate of the United States, will return with a Cardinal's hat, the first American Cardinal ever appointed. These priests bear as offerings to the Pope some $300,000 in money, the fruits of recent collections. Cincinnati sends a silver model of the yacht *Henrietta*, bearing as cargo $50,000 in gold pieces. Philadelphia sends $60,328 as her offering, part of it borne in a miniature coal mine, a silver fish, and a small silver ship. Pittsburgh sends $13,000 in gold. These presents may to some extent relieve the necessities of the Roman Exchequer. The Roman Catholic Bishop LYNCH, of Toronto, reported to be dangerously ill, is now said to be recovering.

The Atlantic Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, June 22.

The repaired cable continues to work perfectly, and may be considered as reliable as though no damage had occurred. It was found to have been absolutely crushed, notwithstanding its heavy iron armor, for a length of 120 feet.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz—He was Sent Out of the Country by the United States Authorities—His Capture by the Liberals and Probable Fate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

The steamer *Virginia*, Capt. DEAKEN, arrived just when the *Eagle* was going out, and I had only time to forward a small slip announcing the capture of Gen. SANTA ANNA. I am now enabled to give you all the particulars, they having been furnished to me by Mr. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, special interpreter and Aid-de-Camp of the General, who never left the General for a moment, even after he was taken prisoner, and who was the only person that is fully conversant with all the particulars and conversations that took place. Further particulars have been furnished by Baron HANS VON NOSTITZ and Baron LUDWITZ, staff officer of Gen. SANTA ANNA.

Gen. SANTA ANNA left New-York on the 22d of May, accompanied by his suite, on the steamship *Virginia*, arriving in Vera Cruz on the 3d of June. Soon after the vessel dropped anchor the news spread like wildfire in Vera Cruz that SANTA ANNA had arrived, and the Imperial Commissary and the Generals commanding came on board to felicitate him on his safe arrival, hailing his arrival with delight as a sure means of stopping the effusion of bloodshed between the contending parties. Being unwell he preferred to remain on board, having been invited by Gen. PEREZ GOMEZ to lodge in the castle, where he afterward passed one night, as they also wished to receive him with due honor on the following day at the landing and Plaza de Armas. The excitement was so great regarding his arrival that the mole of the city was crowded by thousands of men, women and children all anxious to get a sight at the old chieftain. His arrival had created a great change in the matter of the surrender of the city to Gen. BENAVIDES, which arrangement was brought about by some steps taken by the United States Consul.

The Consul sent a communication to Capt. ROWE, of the steamer *Tacony*, informing him that the arrival of Gen. SANTA ANNA had completely changed all plans made for the surrender of the city, and that the entire garrison would pronounce in his favor. The Imperial commanders drew up an act of adhesion to SANTA ANNA, proclaiming him Commanding General-in-Chief of the forces, and proclaiming the Republic under the guidance of SANTA ANNA.

A boat was seen approaching the *Virginia*, bearing the American and English flags, with Commander ROWE and Capt. MURRAY AINSLEY, of the British man-of-war *Jason*, who boarded the vessel. Capt. ROWE, acting as spokesman, requested the General to follow him on board, which he refused to do, when Capt. ROWE ordered a file of sailors to come up and drag him down, when the General, seeing that personal violence would be used, went into the boat. Capt. DEAKEN, of the *Virginia*, was then told to call next day at Sacrificios, where should be delivered to him the General, to be taken either to New-York or Havana. Capt. ROWE stated to Gen. SANTA ANNA on his arrival that he was not a prisoner, and that he was only desirous of preventing further bloodshed, although the General protested against the act of the Captain in taking him out of a neutral ship in Mexican waters.

The *Virginia* came next day and called for the General, taking him on board for Havana, making a stop at Sisal, where they arrived on the evening of the 11th. The steamer proceeded to take in freight, when she was surrounded by a number of Republican gunboats, Gen. SANTA ANNA's arrival having been ascertained. An officer coming on board demanded the surrender of Gen. SANTA ANNA. Capt. DEAKEN protested earnestly against such proceedings, and against this violation of his ship, saying that the General was merely a passenger *in transit* on his way to the United States, placed under his particular charge by Capt. ROWE, of the *Tacony*. But the commander of the gunboats sent word that if Capt. DEAKEN did not deliver SANTA ANNA immediately, he would fire on the *Virginia* and sink her where she lay. Not being delivered even on this message, another was sent, granting one hour's respite, after the expiration of which he would put his threat into execution.

The Captain of the *Virginia* sent the Purser on board of the craft pretending to be the flagship, and informed the commander that he could not deliver the General under any circumstances, unless he was taken from him by main force. Thereupon a launch came on board, manned by fifteen men, and without paying any heed to the remarks of Capt. DEAKEN, who informed them that they were insulting the United States and their flag, they summarily seized Gen. SANTA ANNA and dragged him on shore. Statements came from the camp of the General that he would be tried by a court-martial, and that his life was in danger, he being considered a recognized enemy of the Republic. The *Virginia* left Sisal on the 12th, and arrived here to-day.

The execution of MAXIMILIAN or his imprisonment has not been credited in Vera Cruz.

QUASIMODO.

A Man and His Wife Killed by a Railroad Train.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, June 22.

The Cincinnati express train, which left this city this morning, ran through a two-horse wagon, near Galion Station, killing WILSON SIPES and his wife, and severely injuring three children. The horses attached to the wagon were also killed. SIPES expected to cross the railroad track before the train reached the crossing.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

Circular of Instructions to the Military Commanders.

Attorney-General Stanbery's Opinion Accepted as Authority.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 22.

The following circular of instructions has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

Whereas, Several Commanders of Military Districts, created by the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Acts, have expressed doubts as to the proper construction thereof, and interpret some of their powers and duties under said acts, and have applied to the Executive for information in relation thereto, and

Whereas, The said acts of Congress have been referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion thereon, and the said acts and the opinion of the Attorney-General have been fully and carefully considered by the President in conference with the heads of the respective Departments, the President accepts the following as a practical interpretation of the aforesaid acts of Congress on the points therein presented, and directs the same to be transmitted to the respective Military Commanders for their information in order that there may be uniformity in the execution of said acts:

"The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters."

Second—The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person touching the qualifications of the applicant or the falsity of the oath as taken by him. No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

Third—As to citizenship and residence, the applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State, and of the United States, and must be a resident of the county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

Fourth—An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath. An alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

Fifth—No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then obtained that age.

Sixth—No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath. The actual participation in a rebellion or the actual commission of felony does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of a court, which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone, nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except, perhaps, Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

Seventh—As to the disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify persons under these classes:

1. The office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States.
2. Engaging afterward in rebellion.

Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterward engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not heretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

Eighth—Officers of the United States—as to these the language is without limitation. "The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification."

Ninth—Military officers of any State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

Tenth—Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

Eleventh—Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions, framing or amending the constitution of a State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

Twelfth—All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, including county officers. They are subject to disqualification if they were required to take as part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Thirteenth—Persons who exercised mere employments under the State authority are not disqualified, such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds.

Fourteenth—Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting—first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterward participation in the rebellion. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in the rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription or under a paramount authority, which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

Fifteenth—As the proposition is stated, mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify; but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify; but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authority or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

Sixteenth—All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to disqualify. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

Seventeenth—The duties of the Board appointed to superintend the elections—This Board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the District for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause, the Board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualification of any person whose name is on the list.

Eighteenth—The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The Board will keep a record and poll book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the Commanding-General of the district.

Nineteenth—The Board appointed for registration and for superintending the election must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office."

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK FOR BOSTON.

Scenes Along the Route—Crowds at Stamford, Bridgeport, Springfield and Other Places.

The President and those who accompany him on his trip to Boston were stirring betimes yesterday morning. They breakfasted at an early hour at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where, at 7 o'clock, Mr. JOHNSON held an informal levee, at which Mayor HOFFMAN, Collector SMYTHE, the Committees of Arrangements of the Common Council and other officials were present, beside many personal friends of the President and the Secretary of State. The Knights Templar from Washington and this City, who accompany the President to Boston, drew up in front of the hotel, with the Marine Band of Washington on its right. The band played several airs, and a crowd assembled waiting to see the departure of the distinguished personages. Presently, they emerged from the hotel and entered the carriages which were in waiting for them. In the same barouche, with four black horses, in which he had ridden before, the President took his seat, with Secretary SEWARD by his side, and Mayor HOFFMAN and Gen. BUTTERFIELD on the seat facing them. There were some cheers from the crowd as the procession moved up Fifth-avenue, through Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street to the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. In Twenty-seventh-street the Knights Templar halted and faced to the front, and the carriages passed down the line to the entrance to the depot. Many people were assembled here, who cheered as the party alighted. A splendid car, gaily decorated with flags, was in waiting, and in it the distinguished party started on the journey to Boston. The party has been joined by Collector SMYTHE, Mr. DICKINSON of Tennessee—an old friend of Mr. JOHNSON's—and Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

STAMFORD, Conn., Saturday, June 22.

The President's party left the Fifth-avenue (New-York) Hotel, where they had been splendidly entertained, at 8 o'clock this morning, and were escorted to the depot of the New-York and Boston Express line by the Knights Templar. On leaving the hotel and on arriving at the railroad station the President was repeatedly cheered by the large crowds gathered at both places. The party was accommodated in a well-arranged car festooned with national flags. Everything that could contribute to the comfort of the passengers was liberally provided. Hon. H. D. BISHOP, the President of the Railroad Company, and its Superintendent, J. H. HOYT, are on board, and are assiduous in their attentions. The President's party has been joined by Gen. GORDON GRANGER and Mr. P. DICKINSON, of Tennessee, an old friend of the President, and by Collector of Customs SMYTHE, of New-York; Collector of Customs BABCOCK, of New-Orleans; Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL, Adjutant-General of Connecticut; and Alderman PRATT and Councilmen TRAIN and MCKAY, of Boston, who are with the party as representatives of their respective States in connection with the visit on the way in part. The observance of the programme has to-day been complete.

The President will leave Boston on Wednesday morning for Springfield, where he will be met by the Governor of Connecticut, and escorted by a special train to Hartford, where the Legislature will be in session to receive him. He will remain in Hartford until Thursday morning, when he will leave for New-Haven.

STAMFORD, Conn., Saturday, June 22—9:30 A. M.

Up to this point various parties cheered the President, and here a large crowd had assembled, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The President appeared on the rear platform, where he was received with hearty cheers. Many persons anxiously rushed forward to shake hands with him. Secretary SEWARD was called for, and was also greeted with cheers. He asked: "Is TRUMAN SMITH here?" "No, Sir," responded several in the crowd. Mr. SEWARD responded: "Just present him my compliments, and say I am sorry he was away from home at the wrong time. Say it is the first time I have known the right man to be away from the right place." The handshaking with the President and Secretary SEWARD continued for about five minutes. On leaving, the party were again cheered.

NORWALK, Saturday, June 22—10 A. M.

Cheers were given for the President and Secretary SEWARD. Gen. GRANT was called for, when Secretary SEWARD said they would have to go to Washington if they wanted to see Gen. GRANT. Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU was then introduced, and the train moved off as the crowd cheered him.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, June 22—10:45 A. M.

The train stopped for a few minutes, and the President, standing on the platform received the cheers of the people. A workman, presumed to be a mason, after shaking hands, remarked to the President: "I hope you will lay the top-stone well." "Yes," said the President, "but there is great deal in having a good foundation."

A salute was fired in honor of the President, and there was music from a band as the train slowly moved. The President stood on the platform bowing to the persons who lined the track. Men lifted their hats and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. There was much enthusiasm. Gens. ROUSSEAU, GRANGER and Secretary SEWARD were also introduced to the large assemblage at the station.

The President was called on for a speech, when he said: "Fellow-citizens, I am not here to make a speech, but to tender you my sincere thanks for this manifestation of your esteem and regard." The President was again cheered. A lady handed him a bouquet, accompanied by a note, which read as follows:

To President Johnson:—Illustrious successor of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON, thrice welcome to our old State. Be assured, Sir, she appreciates your noble efforts in the cause of civil liberty. All honor to the patriot-statesman who thrust aside power unlimited and sought only to heal the bleeding wounds of his unhappy country. May your life, Sir, be as prosperous and happy as your services to your country have been disinterested and patriotic.

(Signed,) MRS. D. C. PECK.

BRIDGEPORT, June 22.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, June 22—2 P. M.

The Presidential party have just arrived, and have been received by the Massachusetts officials. Mayor BRIGGS, of the city, introduced the President, from the balcony of the Massasoit House, to a large crowd of citizens, to whom Mr. JOHNSON made a brief and eloquent address in response. The party then withdrew to dinner, and left immediately for Boston. The throng of people was very enthusiastic, and greeted the President very cordially.

The President was welcomed by the Mayor of Springfield, on the balcony of the Massasoit House, in the presence of a large concourse of persons, and was then introduced to them. After the applause had subsided, the President briefly responded to the address of the Mayor. Though, he said, he had differed in political opinion from the majority of the people of Massachusetts, his efforts had always been to elevate the great mass of his countrymen, and to assist in preserving the principles on which our free Government was founded. He desired to say to the people of Massachusetts that conscientious conviction had been his courage, the public good his aim, and the Constitution of the country his guide. The time, even if circumstances permitted, would not allow of any extended remarks, but he thanked God the time had come when the people of the country could reason with one another; that the time had come when passion and hate had subsided, and truth and reason had resumed their sway; and that now all could unite their energies in order to promote the blessings and prosperity of a free and united people.

In conclusion, he would say that for this welcome he was extremely thankful. Words were not adequate to express the emotions that filled his heart, and he therefore begged them again to accept of his sincere thanks for this manifestation of their respect and good will.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause, and retired from the balcony followed by the cheers of the multitude.

At 2:30 the train was again in motion. The reception at Springfield was of an enthusiastic character. Among those who here joined the party were Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN and a delegation of the Boston municipal authorities, and one on behalf of the Masonic fraternity of Massachusetts.

They extended to him a welcome to Boston, for which attentions the President returned his thanks.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 22.

As the train passed the Springfield Armory a salute was fired from that establishment. At Palmer, Worcester, and all places on the route, crowds gathered around the State car and cheered the President, who shook hands with many of the citizens. Brig.-Gen. REED, of the Governor's staff, who accompanied the President from Springfield, delivered to him a letter from Gov. BULLOCK, in which he said he had directed Gen. REED, in his behalf, to extend to the President a cordial welcome, and to assure him of the Governor's desire to make his visit agreeable.

The train arrived at Long Wood Station, three miles from Boston, at 5 o'clock, and the party were received by a military escort, and a delegation of the city authorities. A salute was fired, and there was music from a band. Thousands of persons were here assembled, and cheered repeatedly. The party were conducted to carriages, and driven through Brookline; all the residents living on the streets were on the door steps and in the windows, the men frequently cheering, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The procession came into Boston by the way of Roxbury. Here, too, the people appeared in large numbers, and the President was repeatedly cheered. Three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, and a full company of United States Marines were in line waiting to receive the President.

The streets and windows were densely filled with spectators, and there was a waving of handkerchiefs from the windows, and welcomes and occasional cheering as the President passed up Washington-street.

BOSTON.

At the line dividing Roxbury from Boston, the President was met by Mayor NORCROSS, who was seated in a barouche drawn by six horses.

The Mayor extended to the President a cordial welcome, in behalf of the municipal authorities, for which honor the latter returned his thanks and accepted the hospitalities so generously tendered. The President was then invited to take a seat with the Mayor, which he did, while the band played the air of "Hail to the Chief," many in the immediate vicinity cheering. The military formed in column, and the procession moved up Washington-street, thence into Boylston, Arlington, Beacon and Park streets, and next to the Tremont House, arriving there at 8:15 o'clock. All along the route the streets were thronged with thousands of citizens of the surrounding country, having come hither to witness the display. The President entered the Tremont House while the band played "Hail to the Chief," "Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." The party were conducted to a parlor and the Mayor of Boston and other prominent citizens paid their respects to the President and Secretary SEWARD.

Gov. BULLOCK was introduced to the President by Gen. REED, when the Governor addressed him as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to welcome you to Massachusetts. Many of your predecessors, while in office, have visited New-England from time to time, and your visit, like theirs, excites our devotion to the union of these States, and our respect for those who, in their official position, respect the Government of this whole country, and our desire is to manifest in every possible manner our respect for those who represent the national American Union. I trust, Mr. President, that you may prolong your stay in Massachusetts sufficiently to enable us to manifest our high regard for your office, and to you personally.

To this President JOHNSON replied:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In reply I can only tender to you my thanks for this welcome. I would be doing myself injustice were I to attempt to conceal the emotions and feelings which I have experienced upon the soil of Massachusetts. Her early history in connection with the union of these States, it is unnecessary to recite to those who are more familiar with it than myself. It is known to all; it has become the history of the country. In visiting Massachusetts under these peculiar circumstances it is peculiarly gratifying to receive such a welcome. With regard to your remarks as to the preservation of the union of these States, I trust that I shall not be thought egotistical when I say I yield to none in my devotion to that purpose. It is not my intention to make a speech, but simply to tender to you my thanks for this cordial welcome to Massachusetts, and especially to Boston.

The Governor then introduced his staff to the President and to Secretary SEWARD. The company present then retired, and the President was shown to his rooms.

Gilmore's Band of 100 pieces serenaded the President to-night, when, in response to repeated calls, he made a few remarks, in which he said that the reception which was given him to-day made a deep impression upon his heart, and which was to him in the highest degree gratifying. He was thankful the time was fast coming—if it had not already come—when reason and truth could resume their sway, and all could counsel upon the best mode of advancing the common prosperity, and when we could all return to the practice of the old sentiment that the world is our home, and every true and intelligent man our brother. The President was vociferously cheered.

Secretary SEWARD, in response to the calls of the assembled thousands before the Tremont House, remarked that he was thankful for the reception. He would say one word for their serious reflection. The Almighty God had not permitted to man any civil permanent government in which there was any Executive Head, whether King, Emperor or President. There were only two ways in which an Executive Head can be procured for a nation; the one hereditary by birth, and the other by election. A nation unwilling to submit to a King or Emperor before he was born were compelled by the sword to submit to his rule during his natural life. On the other hand, a Republic elects a President for four years. In order to guard against tyrannical power, it is stipulated his term of office shall be four years. The people sustain him for this period and acquiesce, knowing that they can turn him out and elect a better. This was the whole solution of the question. What have we seen? The Republic was on the brink of death and revolution, because ten States refused to submit to the will of the majority, and what did you do? You compelled them to acquiesce. Now you have another President for four years. Give me the assurance in twenty, thirty or forty years that there shall not be an unlawful resistance by an armed force against the President bearing the authority of the United States, and I will give you the control of the American continent and the control of the world. The moral of what he had said was this: "The necessity of patriotism, and devotion to the Constitution and laws, and that whatever was wrong should be remedied in the mode prescribed according to our own form of government."

The Secretary was frequently applauded.

The band performed several additional airs, when the crowd dispersed.

WEST INDIES.

Proposed New Line of Steamers—State of the Crops—Shipments of Sugar, &c.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 11th contains the following news from the West Indies:

The brig *Charles Smith*, HATFIELD, from Bermuda for Parrsborough, in ballast, was lost on the south side of Brier Island on the 23d ultimo. Crew and materials saved, hull total loss.

BARBADOS.

A large meeting of merchants and others took place at Commercial Hall, Bridgetown, on the 23d ult. to consider the proposal made by a New-York company, through their traveling agent, Mr. DELMAR, to establish a half-monthly line of steamers between New-York and the West Indies, viz.: The route to be from New-York to St. John, Porto Rico, thence to St. Thomas, St. Kitts and Antigua—here to coal and transfer their mails, passengers, &c., to intercolonial boats, which would touch at Guadaloupe, Martinique, Barbados and Demerara.

The scheme was favorably received, and a petition in support of it to the several branches of the Legislature was prepared.

ST. THOMAS.

The health of the island is good. No improvement in the demand for American imports. Demand for provisions quite nominal.

DEMERARA.

The combined Court was opened on the 10th of May. From documents laid before the Court, we learn that there has been a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $66,121 54—the receipts being $1,463,121. The Chinese immigration had ceased. The ship *Racehorse*, with 454 immigrants from Calcutta had arrived.

ANTIGUA.

Favorable weather for sugar and arrowroot had set in. Fourteen vessels fully ladened with produce had left the island this year for England. The amount of sugar shipped was 4,487 hogsheads, 104 tierces and 67 barrels; of rum, 238 puncheons and 21 hogsheads; of molasses, 186 puncheons, and of arrowroot, 120 puncheons, 3,658 barrels, 784 half barrels, 7,413 tins, and 1,882 boxes.

Registration in Louisiana—Letter from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 22, 1867,
12 o'clock M.

Gen. SHERIDAN sent Gen. GRANT the following to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 22, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of a telegram from the President, through Brevet Major-Gen. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General United States Army, directing me to extend the registration in this city and State until Aug. 1, unless I have some good reasons to the contrary, and ordering me to report progess and such reasons for information, and also stating that in his judgment this extension is necessary to full and fair registration, and that the time should be thus extended because other district commanders will get through before that time.

My reasons for closing registration in this city were because I had given the city two and a half months, and there were no more to register. I have given the State two and a half months, and registration will be exhausted by that time. I do not feel warranted in keeping up boards of registration at large expense to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour. The registration will be completed in Louisiana at the time specified, unless I am ordered to carry out the law under Mr. STANBERY's interpretation, which practically in registration is opening a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on.

I do not see why my registration should be dependent on the time when other District Commanders act, though I have given more time for the registration of Louisiana than they propose to give in their commands, for I commenced six weeks before they did. I regret that I should have to differ with the President, but it must be recollected that I have been ordered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism.

If after this report the time is to be extended, please notify and it will be done. I would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional, and there is sufficient time left to issue the necessary orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CASTLES IN SPAIN.

A BACHELOR'S REVERIE.

From Once a Week.

How oft in days when childhood's rose
Was budding to the prime,
We watched the long waves' trembling snows,
Heard their eternal chime!
In mimic pride beside us grew
Knights' halls and ladies' bowers;
But soon the coming tide o'erthrew
Sand battlements and towers.

And then in boyhood's golden years
I dreamt beside the wood,
Planned castles in the air, their tiers
Aglow with sunset's blood;
But stern reality would rout
Visions for earth too rare;
Waking my day-dreams fled, died out
My castles in the air!

With manhood next hard Fate made sport,
Love with its circling train
Of airy fancies held high court
Within my busy brain.
I loved, was loved—the old, old tale;
Sage Prudence shook his head;
Friends doubted, feared my suit would fail;
I heeded nought they said.

Dreaming I built me lordly piles
That waving woods should span,
Meadows and tilth full fifty miles,
I, chief of all the clan,
Should rule with Edith by my side:
Alas! my proffered hand
The lady laughed at, smote my pride,
Broke my enchanter's wand.

Ah well! the richest sunsets die,
The glittering oak-leaves fall,
Youth, beauty—all too soon must fly,
Old age will dreams forestall:
Castles in Spain are nothing worth,
Donnas too proudly fair;—
Be mine beside an English hearth,
My pipe and ne'er a care!

THE DIVINING ROD.

From Curious Myths, by S. Baringgould.

On the 5th of July, 1692, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, a wine-seller of Lyons and his wife were assassinated in their cellar, and their money carried off. On the morrow the officers of justice arrived, and examined the premises. Beside the corpses lay a large bottle wrapped in straw, and a bloody hedging bill, which undoubtedly had been the instrument used to accomplish the murder. Not a trace of those who had committed the horrible deed was to be found, and the magistrates were quite at fault as to the direction in which they should turn for a clew to the murderer or murderers.

At this juncture a neighbor reminded the magistrates of an incident which had taken place four years previous. It was this. In 1688 a theft of clothes had been made in Grenoble. In the Parish of Crôle lived a man named JACQUES AYMAR, supposed to be endowed with the faculty of using the divining rod. This man was sent for. On reaching the spot where the theft had been committed, his rod moved in his hand. He followed the track indicated by the rod, and it continued to rotate between his figures as he followed a certain direction, but ceased to turn if he diverged from it in the smallest degree. Guided by his rod, AYMAR went from street to street, till he was brought to a stand-still before the prison gates. These could not be opened without leave of the magistrate, who hastened to witness the experiment. The gates were unlocked, and AYMAR, under the same guidance, directed his steps toward four prisoners lately incarcerated. He ordered the four to be stood in a line, and then he placed his foot on that of the first. The rod remained immovable. He passed to the second, and the rod turned at once. Before the third prisoner there was no signs; the fourth trembled, and begged to be heard. He owned himself the thief, along with the second, who also acknowledged the theft, and mentioned the name of the receiver of the stolen goods. Thus was a farmer in the neighborhood of Grenoble. The magistrate and officers visited him and demanded the articles he had obtained. The farmer denied all knowledge of the theft and all participation in the booty. AYMAR, however, by means of his rod, discovered the secreted property, and restored it to the persons from whom it had been stolen.

On another occasion AYMAR had been in quest of a spring of water, when he felt his rod turn sharply in his hand. On digging at the spot, expecting to discover an abundant source, the body of a murdered woman was found in a barrel, with a rope twisted round her neck. The poor creature was recognized as a woman of the neighborhood who had vanished four months before. AYMAR went to the house which the victim had inhabited, and presented his rod to each member of the household. It turned upon the husband of the deceased, who at once took to flight.

The magistrates of Lyons, at their wits' ends how to discover the perpetrators of the double murder in the wine shop, urged the Procureur du Roi to make experiment of the powers of JACQUES AYMAR. The fellow was sent for, and he boldly asserted his capacity for detecting criminals, if he were first brought to the spot of the murder, so as to be put *en rapport* with the murderers.

He was at once conducted to the scene of the outrage, with the rod in his hand. This remained stationary as he traversed the cellar, till he reached the spot where the body of the wine-seller had lain; then the stick became violently agitated, and the man's pulse rose as though he were in an access of fever. The same motions and symptoms manifested themselves when he reached the place where the second victim had lain.

Having thus received his impression, AYMAR left the cellar, and, guided by his rod, or rather by an internal instinct, he ascended into the shop, and then stepping into the street, he followed from one to another, like a hound upon the scent, the track of the murderers. It conducted him into the court of the Archiepiscopal palace, across it and down to the gate of the Rhone. It was now evening, and the city gates being all closed, the quest of blood was relinquished for the night.

Next morning AYMAR returned to the scent. Accompanid by three officers, he left the gate, and descended the right bank of the Rhone. The rod gave indications of there having been three involved in the murder, and he pursued the traces till two of them led to a gardener's cottage. Into this he entered, and there he asserted with warmth, against the asseverations of the proprietor to the contrary, that the fugitives had entered his room, had seated themselves at his table, and had drunk wine out of one of the bottles which he indicated. AYMAR tested each of the household with his rod, to see if they had been in contact with the murderers. The rod moved over the two children only, aged respectively ten and nine years. These little things on being questioned, answered with reluctance, that during their father's absence on Sunday morning, against his express commands, they had left the door open, and that two men, whom they described, had come in suddenly upon them, and had seated themselves and made free with the wine pointed out by the man with the rod. This first verification of the talents of JACQUES AYMAR, convinced some of the sceptical, but a Procurateur General forbade the prosecution of the experiment till the man had been further tested.

As already stated, a hedging bill had been discovered, on the scene of the murder, smeared with blood, and unquestionably the weapon with which the crime had been committed. Three bills from the same maker, and of precisely the same description, were obtained, and the four were taken into a garden, and secretly buried at intervals. AYMAR was then brought, staff in hand, into the garden, and conducted over the spots where lay the bills. The rod began to vibrate as his feet stood upon the place where was concealed the bill which had been used by the assassins, but was motionless elsewhere. Still unsatisfied, the four bills were exhumed and concealed anew. The comptroller of the province himself bandaged the sorcerer's eyes, and led him by the hand from place to place. The divining rod showed no signs of movement till it approached the blood-stained weapon, when it began to oscilate.

The magistrates were now so far satisfied as to agree that JACQUES AYMAR should be authorized to follow the trail of the murderers, and have a company of archers to follow him.

Guided by his rod AYMAR now commenced his pursuit. He continued tracing down the right bank of the Rhone till he came to half a league from the bridge of Lyons. Here the footprints of three men were observed in the sand, as though engaged in entering a boat. A rowing boat was obtained, and AYMAR, with his escort, descended the river; he found [illegible] in following the trail upon water; [illegible], with a little care, to detect it. [illegible] of the bridge of [illegible] proved that the fugitives were without a guide. The way in which this curious journey was made was singular. At intervals AYMAR was put ashore to test the banks with his rod, and ascertain whether the murderers had landed. He discovered the places where they had slept, and indicated the chairs or benches on which they had sat. In this manner, by slow degrees, he arrived at the military camp of Sablon, between Vienne and Saint-Valier. There AYMAR felt violent agitation, his cheeks flushed, and his pulse beat with rapidity. He penetrated the crowds of soldiers, but did not venture to use his rod, lest the men should take it ill and fall upon him. He could not do more without special authority, and was constrained to return to Lyons. The magistrates then provided him with the requisite powers and he went back to the camp. Now he declared that the murderers were not there. He recommenced his pursuit and descended the Rhone again as far as Beaucaire.

On entering the town he ascertained by means of his rod that those whom he was pursuing had parted company. He traversed several streets, then crowded on account of the annual fair, and was brought to a standstill before the prison doors. One of the murderers was within, he declared; he would track the others afterward. Having obtained permission to enter, he was brought into the presence of fourteen or fifteen prisoners. Among these was a hunchback, who had only an hour previously been incarcerated on account of a theft he had committed at the fair. AYMAR applied his rod to each of the prisoners in succession; it turned upon the hunchback. The sorcerer ascertained that the other two had left the town by a little path leading into the Nismes road. Instead of following this track, he returned to Lyons with the hunchback and the guard. At Lyons a triumph awaited him. The hunchback had hitherto protested his innocence, and declared that he had never set foot in Lyons. But as he was brought to that town by the way along which AYMAR had ascertained that he had left it, the fellow was recognized at the different houses where he had lodged the night, or stopped for food. At the little town of Bagnols he was confronted with the host and hostess of a tavern where he and his comrades had slept, and they swore to his identity, and accurately described his companions; their description tallied with that given by the children of the gardener. The wretched man was so confounded by this recognition, that he avowed having stayed there, a few days before, along with two Provençals. These men, he said, were the criminals; he had been their servant, and had only kept guard in the upper room while they committed the murders in the cellar.

On his arrival in Lyons he was committed to prison, and his trial was decided on. At his first interrogation he told his tale precisely as he had related it before, with these additions: the murderers had spoken patois, and had purchased two bills. At 10 o'clock in the evening all three had entered the wine-shop. The Provençals had a large bottle wrapped in straw, and they persuaded the publican and his wife to descend with them into the cellar to fill it, while he, the hunchback, acted as watch in the shop. The two men murdered the wine-seller and his wife with their bills, and then mounted to the shop, where they opened the coffer, and stole from it one hundred and thirty crowns, eight louis-d'ors and a silver belt. The crime accomplished, they took refuge in the court of a large house—this was the Archbishop's palace, indicated by Aymar,—and passed the night in it. Next day early, they left Lyons, and only stopped for a moment at a gardener's cottage. Some way down the river they found a boat moored to the bank. This they loosed from its mooring and entered. They came ashore at the spot pointed out by the man with the stick. They staid some days in the camp at Sablon, and then went on to Beauclaire.

AYMAR was now sent in quest of the other murderers. He resumed their trail at the gate of Beaucaire, and that of one of them, after considerable *détours*, led him to the prison doors of Beaucaire, and he asked to be allowed to search among the prisoners for his man. This time he was mistaken. The second fugitive was not within; but the jailer affirmed that a man whom he described—and his descripton tallied with the known appearance of one of the Provençals—had called at the gate shortly after the removal of the hunchback to inquire after him, and on learning of his removal to Lyons, had hurried off precipitately. AYMAR now followed his track from the prison, and this brought him to that of the third criminal. He pursued the double scent for some days. But it became evident that the two culprits had been alarmed at what had transpired in Beaucaire, and were flying from France. AYMAR traced them to the frontier, and then returned to Lyons.

On the 30th of August, 1692, the poor hunchback was, according to sentence, broken on the wheel, in the Place des Terreaux. On his way to execution he had to pass the wine shop. There the Recorder publicly read his sentence, which had been delivered by thirty judges. The criminal knelt and asked pardon of the poor wretches in whose murder he was involved, after which he continued his course to the place fixed for his execution.

THE WILD BEAST OF GEVAUDAN.

From the Argosy.

In the year 1765, the French, Dutch and Brussels papers teemed with marvelous accounts of a monstrous creature called "The Wild Beast of Gévaudan," whose ravages for a time spread terror and even despair among the peasantry of Provence and Languedoc, especially in those districts of the ancient Narbonne Gaul which were mountainous, woody, and cold, and where communication was rendered difficult by the want of good roads and navigable rivers.

In the April of that year a drawing of this animal was sent to the Intendant of Alençon. This print represents the beast with a huge head, large eyes, a long tongue, a double row of sharp fangs, small and erect ears like those of a cat, the paws and body of a lion, with the tail of a cow, which trails on the ground, with a bushy tuft at the end.

In December, 1764, it first made its appearance at St. Flour, in Provence, and on the 20th it devoured a little girl who was herding cattle near Mende. A detachment of light dragoons, sent in search of it, hunted in vain for six weeks the wild and mountainous parts of Languedoc. Though a thousand crowns were offered by the Provence of Mende to any person who would slay it, and public prayers were put up in all the churches for deliverance from this singular scourge, which soon became as great a terror to those districts as ever the dragon was of which we read in the Seven Champions of Christendom.

No two accounts tallied as to the appearance of this animal, and some of these, doubtless the offspring of the terror and superstition of the peasantry, added greatly to the dread it inspired. French hyperbole was not wanting, and the gazettes were filled with the most singular exaggerations and gasconades.

The groves of olive and mulberry trees, and vineyards were neglected, the woodcutters abandoned the forests, and hence fuel became provokingly dear, even in Paris.

In the month of January, we are told, that it devoured a great many persons, chiefly children and young girls. It was said by those who escaped to be larger than a wolf, but that previous to springing on its victim, by crouching on the ground, it seemed no longer than a fox. "At the distance of one or two fathoms it rises on its hind legs, and leaps upon its prey, which it seizes by the neck or throat, but is afraid of horned cattle, from which it runs away."

It was alleged by some to be the cub of a tiger and lioness; by others of a panther and hyena, which had escaped from a private menagerie belonging to VICTOR AMADEUS, Duke of Savoy. A peasant of Marvejols, who wounded it by a musket-shot, averred it to "be the bigness of a year-old calf, the head a foot in length, the chest large as that of a horse, his howling in the night resembled the braying of an ass." According to collated statements, the beast was seen within the same hour at different places, in one instance twenty-four miles apart; hence many persons naturally maintained that there were two.

On the 27th of December, 1764, a young woman, in her 19th year, was torn to pieces by it at Bounesal, near Mende. Next day it appeared in the wood of St. Martin de Bern, and was about to spring upon a girl of 12 years, when her father rushed to her protection. The woodman, a bold and hardy fellow, rendered desperate by the danger of his child, kept it at bay for a quarter of an hour, "the beast all the while endeavoring to fly at the girl, and they would both inevitably have become its prey if some horned cattle which the father kept in the wood had not fortunately come up, on which the beast was terrified and ran away."

[illegible] attested on oath by the woodman, before the Mayor and other civil authorities of Mende, an episcopal city in Languedoc.

On the 9th of January an entire troop of the Tenth Light Horse, (the Volontaires Etrangers de Clermont-Prince,) then stationed at St. Chely, was dispatched under Capt. DUHAMEL in quest of the animal, which had just torn and disemboweled a man midway between their quarters and La Garge. On this occasion the Bishop of Mende said a solemn mass, and the consecrated Host was elevated in the cathedral, which was thronged by the devout for the entire day; but the beast still defied all efforts for his capture or destruction, and soon after, "in the woods of St. Colme, four leagues from Rhodez, it devoured a shepherdess of 18 years of age, celebrated for her beauty."

The English papers began to treat the affair of "the wild beast" as a jest or allegory invented by the Jesuits to render the Protestants odious and absurd, as it was said to have escaped from the Duke of Savoy's collection; and "this circumstance is designed," says one journal, to point out the Protestants who are supposed to derive their principles from the ancient Waldenses, who inhabited the valleys of Piedmont, and were the earliest promoters of the Reformation."

A writer in a Scottish newspaper of the period goes still further, and announces his firm belief that this tormentor of the Gévaudansis was nothing more or less than the wild beast prophesied in the Apocalypse of St. John, whereupon the scarlet lady was mounted. Another asserts that it was typical of the whole Romish clergy, and that its varacious appetite answered to another part of Scripture, "Conceived in the words eating up my people as they eat bread,"—his favorite food being generally little boys and girls of Protestant parentage.

After a long and fruitless chase, Capt. DUHAMEL, before returning to quarters at St. Chely, resolved to make a vigorous attempt to destroy this mysterious scourge of Languedoc; but his extreme ardor caused his plans to miscarry.

Posting his volontaires, some on horseback, and some on foot, at all the avenues of a wood to which it had been traced, it was soon roused from its lair by the explosion of pistols and sound of trumpets. There was a cry raised of "*Voila! Gardez la Bete!*" and DUHAMEL, an officer of great courage, who had dismounted, rushed forward to assail it sword in hand, but had the mortification to see it, with a terrible roar, spring past the very place he had just quitted.

Two of his dragoons fired their pistols, but both missed. They then pursued it on the spur for nearly a league, and though seldom more than four or five paces from it, they were unable to cut it down, and ultimately it escaped, by leaping a high stone wall which their horses were unable to surmount; and after crossing a marsh which lay on the other side, it leisurely retired to a wild forest beyond.

The baffled dragoons reported that it "was as big as the largest park dog, very shaggy, of a brown color, a yellow belly, a very large head, and had two very long tusks, ears short and erect, and a branched tail, which it sets up very much when running." Fear had no share in this strange description, for the officers of CLERMONT's regiment assertad that the two dragoons were as brave men as any in the corps; but some declare that it was a bear, and others a wild boar!

On the 12th of January it attacked seven children (five boys and two girls) who were at play near the Mountain of Marguerite. It tore off the entire cheek of one boy, and gobbled it up before him; but the other four, led by a boy named PORTEFAIX, having stakes shod with iron, drove the beast into a marsh, where it sunk up to the belly, and then disappeared. That night a boy's body was found half devoured in the neighborhood of St. Marcel; on the 21st it severely lacerated a girl, and (according to the *Paris Gazette*) "next day attacked a woman, and *bit off her head!*"

The four brave boys who put it to flight received a handsome gratuity from the Bishop of Mende, and by the King's order were educated for the army! the *Gazette* adds that the King gave the young PORTEFAIX a gift of four hundred livres, and three hundred to each of his companions.

As females and little ones seemed the favorite food of the beast, Capt. DUHAMEL now ordered several of his dragoons to dress themselves as women, and with their pistols and fusils concealed, to accompany the children who watched the cattle; and the King of France now offered from his privy purse two thousand crowns, in addition to the one thousand offered by the Province of Mende, for the head of this terrible animal.

Inspired by the hope of winning the proffered reward, a stout and hardy peasant of Languedoc, armed with a good musket, set out in search of it; but on beholding the beast suddenly near him, surrounded by all the real and imaginary terrors it inspired, he forgot alike his musket and his resolution; he shrieked with terror and fled, and soon after "the creature devoured a woman of the village of Jullange, at the foot of the Mountain of Marguerite."

As the terror was increasing in Gévaudan and the Vivarez, the offered rewards were again increased to no less than ten thousand livres; by the diocese of Mende, two thousand; by the Province of Languedoc, two thousand; by the king, six thousand; and the following placard was posted up in all the towns and cities of the adjacent Provinces:

"By order of the King, and the Intendant of the Province of Languedoc:

Notice is given to all persons, that His Majesty, being deeply affected by the situation of his subjects, now exposed to the ravages of the wild beast which for four months past has infested Vivarez and Gévaudan, and being desirous to stop the progress of such a calamity, has determined to promise a reward of six thousand livres to any person or persons who shall kill the animal. Such as are willing to undertake the pursuit of him, may previously apply to the Sieur de la Font, subdeputy to the Intendant of Mende, who will give them the necessary instructions agreeable to what has been prescribed by the ministry on the part of His Majesty."

Still the ubiquitous beast remained untaken; and a letter from Paris of the 18th February relates the terror it occasioned to a party, consisting of M. LE TIVRE, a councilor, and two young ladies, who were on their way to visit M. DE SANTE, the curé of Vaisour.

They were traveling in a herlings drawn by four post-horses, with two postilions, and accompanied by a footman, who rode a saddle-horse and was armed with a sabre. The first night, on approaching the dreaded district, they halted at Guimpe, and next morning at 9 o'clock set forth, intending to lunch at Roteaux, a village situated in a bleak and mountainous place. The bailiff of Guimpe deemed it his duty to warn them, as strangers, "that the wild beast had been often seen lurking about the Chausée that week, and that it would be proper to take an escort of armed men for their protection."

M. LE TIVRE and the councilor, being foolhardy, declined, and took the young ladies under their own protection; but they had scarcely proceeded two leagues when they perceived a post-chase, attended by an outrider, coming down the rugged road that traverses the hill of Credi, at a frightful pace, and pursued by the wild beast.

The leading horse fell, on which the terrible pursuer made a spring toward it; but M. LE TIVRE's footman interposed with his drawn sabre, on which the beast pricked up its ears, stood erect, and showed its fangs and mouth full of froth, whisked round, and gave the terrified valet a blow with his tail, covering all his face with blood. The rest of the narrative is ridiculously incredible, for it states that, on perceiving a gentleman leveling a blunderbuss (which flashed in the pan,) the beast darted right through the chaise of M. LE TIVRE, smashing the side-glasses, and escaped to the wood. "The stench left in the shattered chaise was past description, and no burning and frankincense, or other method, removed it, so that it was sold for two louis, and though burned to ashes, the cinders were obliged, by order of the Commissary, to be buried without the walls!"—*Advertiser*, 1765.

Eluding the many armed hunters who were now in pursuit of it, in the early part of February the wild beast was seen hovering in well-frequented places, on the skirts of the forest adjoining the fields and vineyards, in the hamlets, and on the highways. In Janols, the capital of the Gévaudansis, it sprang upon a child, whose cries brought his father to his aid, but, ere a rescue could be effected, the poor little creature was rent asunder.

Three days afterward, on the Feast of the Purification, five peasants, going to mass at Rientort de Randon, suddenly perceived it on the highway before them. It was crouching, and about to spring, when their shouts, and the pointed staves with which they were armed, put it to flight. On Sunday, the 3d February, it was heard howling in the little village of St. Amans during the celebration of high mass. All the inhabitants were in church, "but as they had taken the precaution to shut up the children in their houses, it retired without doing any mischief." On the 8th it was perceived within a hundred yards of the town of Aumont. A general chase through the snow was made by the armed huntsmen, but night came on before they came within range of the dreaded fugitive.

In February and March we find it still continuing its ravages through all the pleasant valleys of the Aisne. At Soissons it worried a woman to death and partly devoured her.

On the 1st of March, a man boldly charged it on horseback, but was thrown, and, leaving his [illegible] refuge in a mill, where it besieged him for some time, till a lad of seventeen appeared, whom it lacerated with teeth and claws and left expiring outside the door. On the road near Bazoches, it tore to pieces a woman who attempted to save a girl on which it was about to spring; and four men of that place, armed with loaded guns, watched all night, near the mangled body, in the hope that it might return; but the animal was several miles distant, and after biting several sheep and cows in a farm-yard, was at last severely wounded by ANTOINE SAVANELLE, an old soldier, who assailed it with a pitchfork, which he thrust into its throat, and he was vain enough to declare that the wound was mortal, and that he must have killed it.

This boast, however, was premature, for it soon reappeared, biting, tearing and devouring, and though a man of Malzim wounded it by a musket shot, making it roll over with a hideous cry, it was able on the 9th to drag a child for 200 yards from a cottage door. It dropped its prey unhurt; but on the same evening we are told that it partly devoured a young woman near the village of Miolonettes, and committed other ravages, the mere enumeration of which would weary rather than astonish, though it was stated that not less "than twenty thousand men," (a sad exaggeration surely,) noblesse, hunters, woodmen and soldiers, were in pursuit of it, under the Count de Morangies, an old maréchal-de-camp, who personally passed a whole night near the body of the half-devoured girl, in the vain hope that the monster would return within range of his musket.

Great astonishment and ridicule were excited in England by these continued details, and under date of 13th March, a preclouded letter from Paris, headed "Wonderful Intelligence!" went the round of the press.

"The wild beast that makes such a noise all over Europe, and after whom there are at least thirty thousand regular forces and seventy thousand militia and armed peasants, proves to be a descendant on the mother's side from the famous Dragon of Wantley, and on the father's side from a Scotch Highland Laird. He eats a house as an alderman eats a custard; with the wag of his tail he throws down a church; as he passed the convent of St. Anna Maria, and was smelling a grapevine on the wall, he unfortunately became flatulent, by which means the whole fabric was laid in ruins and one hundred and fourteen souls perished. He was attacked on the night of the 8th inst., in his den, by a detachment of 14,000 men, under the command of Duc de Valliant; but the platoon firing, and even the artillery, had only the effect of making him sneeze; at last he gave a slash with his tail by which we lost seven thousand men; then making a jump over the left wing, made his escape. He unfortunately made water as he passed, by which means five hundred grenadiers were drowned in the puddle; but ten thousand horse and twenty-two thousand foot are in full march to reinforce the army."

Elsewhere we find: "Yesterday, about 10 in the morning, a courier arrived (in London) from France, with the melancholy news that the wild beast had, on the 25th inst., been attacked by the whole French army, consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand men, whom he totally defeated in the twinkling of an eye, swallowing the whole train of artillery, and devouring twenty-five thousand men."

But still in Languedoc, lovers who had lost their brides, brothers their sisters, and parents their children, armed with guns and spears, beat the mountain sides and wild thickets for this animal, the existence of which was considered or nearly quite fabulous in London.

It would seem to have been deemed so in Holland, too, for the Utrecht *Gazette*, after detailing how bravely a poor woman of La Bessiere, named JANE CHASTON, defended her little children against the beast, which appeared in her garden and tore one with its teeth, states that whatever scoffers might say, its existence was no longer doubtful, adding; "that unless we believe in the accounts of it which came from France, we must reject the greatest part of the events to which we give credit, as being of much less authority."

LOUIS XV. gave a handsome gratuity to JANE CHASTON for her courage and tenderness in defending her children, but we are not informed how or with what she was armed.

The DUC DE PRASLIN received a report from the Comte DE MONTARGIS, who commanded the troops in the neighborhood of La Bassiere, to the effect that, three days after the adventure of JANE CHASTON, a party of eighty dragoons, *en route* to join their regiment, fell in with the beast, and rode at full speed toward it. When first discovered it was one hundred and fifty yards distant, and fled into a hollow place, which was environed by marshes and water, and then they endeavored to hunt it forth by dogs. They opened a fire upon it with their carbines; but as the rain was falling in torrents, all these flashed in the pan, save *one*, which went off without effect. "The rain," continues the report, which is not very flattering to M. le Comte's cavalry, "not only hindered (aid?) from coming to the troopers, (the explosion of the carbine and the incessant cries of 'the beast!' having alarmed the whole neighborhood,) but by filling up the hollows with water, made them unable to stay any longer."

Three-quarters of an hour after this the beast appeared in a field where tiles were made, at the base of Mont Mimat, where there is a hermitage dedicated to St. Privat, partly hewn out of the rock. This was then inhabited by an aged recluse and an officer of artillery, a reformed roué, who had dwelt with him for eighteen months, by way of penance. From the window they could plainly see the beast gamboling playfully on the grass, and climbing up the trees like a squirrel; but being without arms, they shut and made fast the door of the grotto near which it remained watching for half an hour. This time the officer employed in making a sketch of it, which next day he sent to the Bishop of Mende; and here, perhaps, we have the startling engraving which was produced by the Intendant of Alencon.

The Comte de Montargis forwarded this sketch to the Duc de Praslin, to whose office the people flocked in multitudes to behold it; but public opinion was divided as to whether the animal was a lynx or a bear; "But I am certain," adds the writer of the news, "that if it was brought to the fair of St. Germain, it would draw more spectators than the famous Indian bird."

This celebrated fair was then held in a large meadow contiguous to the ancient Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, and was the grand rendezvous of all the dissipated society of Paris, to whom its gaming-tables, booths, theatres, cafés, cabarets, formed a never-ending source of attraction.

In April the beast devoured a young woman of twenty, who was watching some cattle. After that event the country became quite deserted; though its preference for the fair sex seemed very decided, no men would work in the fields, herd the flocks, or go abroad, save in armed bands.

The Brussels *Gazette* of May records a new phase in the history of the beast. Of eighteen persons whom it had bitten, thirteen are stated to have died raving mad. One patient began to howl like a dog, on which he was bled copiously, and chained hand and foot. Endued with terrible strength, he burst his bonds, and raved about in wild frenzy, destroying everything that came in his way, until he was shot down by an officer with a double-barreled gun, when attempting, with a crowbar, to break into a country-house near Broine, where thirty persons had taken refuge from him.

About 6 in the evening of the 1st of May the Sieur Martel de la Chaumette, whose chateau was at St. Albans, in the Bishopric of Mende, perceived, from a window, an animal which he was certain could be no other than the wild beast of Gévaudan. It was in a grass meadow, seated on its hind legs, and was gazing steadfastly at a lad about fifteen years of age, who was herding some horned cattle, and was all unaware of its vicinity and ulterior views. The Sieur de la Chaumette summoned his two brothers, and armed with guns, they issued forth in pursuit of the animal, which fled at their approach.

The youngest overtook it in the forest, and put a ball into it at sixty-seven paces; it rolled over three times, which enabled the elder Chaumette to put in another ball at fifty-two paces, on which it fled and escaped, losing blood in great quantities. Night came on, and the pursuit was abandoned; but next day the Chaumettes were joined by the Sieurs d'Ennival, father and son, and a band of hunters. Its trail and traces of blood were found, and followed for a great distance, but they tracked it in vain.

The Sieur de la Chaumette, who had slain a great many wolves, declared that the animal he had seen in the meadow was not one; but his description of its appearance coincided exactly with that given by the Sieur DUHAMEL of the Tenth Light Horse, and with the sketch made by the military hermit of St. Privat. The Chaumettes were in great hopes that the two bullets had slain the monster; but on the day following, at five in the evening, at a spot five miles distant from their chateau, it devoured a girl fourteen years of age, and the terror of the people increased, as the beast seemed to have a charmed life, and to be almost bullet-proof.

The picked marksmen of fifty parishes now joined in the chase. Two remarkably fine dogs of the Sieur D'ENNIVAL were so eager in the pursuit that they left the hunt far behind, and as they were never seen again, were supposed to have been killed and eaten. The society of the knights of St. Hubert, in the City of Puy, composed of forty men, joined in the crusade against this denizen of the wilds of Languedoc; but it was not until the end of September, 1765, that it was ultimately [illegible] and slain by a gamekeeper and [illegible] Sieur ANTOINE DE BAUTERNE, a gentleman of Paris, who set out for Gévaudan on purpose to encounter it.

After a long, arduous, and exciting chase, through forest and over fell, on bringing it to bay at fifty yards, he shot it in the eye. Mad with pain and fury, it was crouching prior to springing upon him, when his companion, M. RHEINCHARD, gamekeeper to LOUIS, Duke of Orleans, (son of PHILIP, so long regent of France,) by a single bullet, in a vital spot, shot it dead.

It was then measured, and found to be five feet seven inches long, thirty-two inches high, and only one hundred and thirty pounds in weight. On the 4th of October the Sieur DE LA BAUTERNE, who was extolled as if he had been the victor of another Steenkirke of Fontenoy, arrived triumphantly in Paris, and had the honor to present it to the King; and then great was the astonishment and the disappointment of all who saw the animal—the terrible wild beast of Gévaudan, whose sanguinary career had for so many months excited such dismay there and wonder elsewhere—and found that it was only a wolf after all, and not a very large one!

HORACE WALPOLE, fourth Earl of Orford,—the brilliant and witty WALPOLE of the famous Strawberry Hill and the Castle of Otranto,—saw the carcass as it lay in the Queen's antechamber at Versailles, and asserts that it was simply a common wolf. Its nature accounted for some of the peculiarities it exhibited during its ravages, as the wolf, according to WEISSENHORN, destroys every other creature it can master, and on a moderate calculation, consumes during the year about thirty times its own weight of animal substance; and, to increase the list of its crimes, it has, he adds, in many instances, communicated hydrophobia to man.

PYGMALION'S STATUE.

From the London Spectator.

O that story of the statue!—
Statue, shaped with art so rare
That your sculptor gazing at you
Loved, in spite of the despair,
Till sweet Art took Nature's breath,
Lent you life, and gave you death!

While he sighed, "Ah, fond beginner,
If indeed your hands wrought well,
Beauty should catch life within her,
Bird-like break its ivory shell!"
One more touch—her breast behold!
Tremulous in the garment's fold.

But while fear and rapture mingled,
And the swift surprise of seeing
How those shuddering pulses tingled
Out he bursts with sudden cry,—
"She will change, grow old, and die!"

So to gain her was to lose her,
So to quicken was to kill—
Love sleeps heart-enshrined; but, use her,
She will wake to perish still,
Yet would I—who would not?—choose
So to gain and so to lose.

THE HOME OF CHARLES DICKENS.

From Hours at Home for July.

It was in a quiet street, near Regent's Park, in the West End of London—a neighborhood sought by people of cultivated tastes and moderate means. The neat brick house of two-and-a-half stories, with a curved front, was one of a row of residences of the same size and appointments, which were only not elegant for want of size. A velvety little grass-plat lay like a green mat between the house and the street, from which last it was separated by a solid wall pierced by a well-locked gate.

Nothing so much strikes an American in England as these ever-present, tiresome stone walls and barred gates, which vigilently guard every, even the meanest house, as a banker's safe the valuables of its proprietor. These homes thus intrenched, are literal Epitomes of English law—the "Castles" where the owner may, but the King may not, enter—domestic Towers, begirt with significant warnings of privacy. Here, shut in from intrusion or reach, are the richest treasures of an Englishman; amid which he retires and holds his court, whence all who are unbidden are kept far, far off, and where those who are invited share a welcome and cheer unknown in any other country, our own excepted—Epitomes, too, are these—Emphasized Compendiums of English Life—inside aglow with all the comforts which wealth can converge around itself—kept from the grasp and seizure of hungry, wolf-like Need and Crime, which prowl outside around the inclosure.

This neat, cottage-like house was DICKENS' first home—then bright with the presence of a wife whom he had married after the first full burst of literary applause had come up from all England, as *The Sketches by Boz* and *The Pickwick Papers* appeared—the first home that he had made for himself. He had come up to London as a lad from his father's house at Portsmouth—that seaport where he had made the acquaintance of the Captain Cuttles, Jack Bunsbys, and other sailor characters that move in his books with such vivid flesh-and-blood reality. In London he had lived as a law student in various places, in such chambers and stow-away places as boys straggle into, who, alone in a large city, are left to themselves with little money, and with as little liking, perhaps, for the studies they are put to. Omitting, after a time, these studies, to him so uncongenial, and which were not quite wholly profitless, because they enabled him subsequently to carry on the great suit of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, he betook himself to reporting police matters for the daily *True Sun* and *Morning Chronicle*, during which period he bestowed himself in such aerial places and quarters as those ill-paid scavengers and purveyors grope nightly to in London.

At last the sculpturesque delineations of underground life in the metropolis—the tireless, varied descriptions of its many-phased crimes—collected and grouped in a book, and illustrated by his friend BROWNE, had concentrated upon him public attention, and opened the cornucopia of the English reading-world, whose wide mouth has never since ceased to drop its full-weighted sovereigns into his lap. He married—mating, as he felt, thoroughly and well. Children came into that comfortable Home with their romps and plays. The children of his Imagination increased even more rapidly. No Home in England was then happier—for it had every element that could make up the warm, rich threads which seemed inwoven so beautifully in the warp and woof of his intellectual, social and domestic life. No name stood out more prominently among the most honored; no brain in England worked so happily—and so successfully—in its creations, and in pecuniary results.

In this house DICKENS had lived ever since his marriage.

At the time of the visits of which I am now speaking, he was just preparing to make his hurried trip to this country—a trip comprised between January and June; cramming himself with all sorts of information to fit himself for observing and for writing the "American Notes," which he was then under contract to produce within the coming eight months.

His study was piled with MARYATT's, TROLLOPE's, FIDLER's, HALL's and other travels in and descriptions of America, and blazed with highly-colored maps of the United States, whose staring blues, reds, and yellows, so much in contrast with the colorless maps of Europe, greatly amused him.

"I could light my cigar against the red-hot State of Ohio," he said.

He was anxiously in quest of knowledge respecting this country; desiring to bring within the compass of his brief stay here as wide a reach of space and as great a variety of subjects as possible. He expressed his inabilty to go into the Gulf States, as his policy of life insurance forbade it—an interdict which he had, he said, in vain endeavored to remove.

Speaking of the character of the books which has been written by travelers in America, he remarked the general tendency to draw wide national conclusions from isolated exceptional facts—to charge the nation with the peculiarities of a few individuals met by chance on steamboats and railroad cars.

There is a great temptation to give all the funny or dramatic incidents one meets in travel—to set out individual grotesqueness—single exaggerations as types—or if not ostentatiously to exhibit them, at least to leave them as types or indices of the average national character. I can go in almost any part of England and find people, scenes, classes and conversations precisely like these exceptional cases, set down as specimens of American life in general; and yet I know that while these exceptional cases are English, they might just as well and easily be found in Germany, Russia, America, or in any civilized part of the world." "No doubt," he continued, "there are types of character that take on a national hue and color. The Sam Slicks—the Western jokes and sayings in your newspapers—the large exaggerated expressions, taking the proportions of a continent, even when dealing with neighborhood or private matters—these are exclusively American—unmistakably belonging to the genus Yankee. Should you search through every variety of English literature you could not match them."

"What strikes you in London?" he inquired; "for what impresses a stranger are the peculiarities—the points that separate it, by contrast, from his own country. One may thus travel without quitting his own house; for the main object of leaving the comforts of home is to learn the difference between these among whom one lives; the objects, architecture, the social features about you, and those of other nations. The [illegible] descriptions of Germany. If you tell me how London strikes you, you but mention wherein New-York differs from it. What is common to the two is neither New-York nor London."

The vast masses of London were mentioned as arresting the attention of a visitor from a country then having no cities comparable with the English capital in size; and the stony indifference with which this mass, daily triturated in the same common mortar, regarded it composing atoms, was also remarked. "Yes, that must be so. In the country every man and horse is observed—the coats of both are known along the whole road. In a village, the appearance of a stranger is discussed at every tea-table. In a city where ninety-nine per cent. are strangers to everybody, people would as soon read the Directory as to stop and observe every new face they encountered."

The sharp contrasts of London life were mentioned; the existence of classes, which, in poverty, personal degradation, and obliteration of all moral features in their foul faces, were wholly unknown in our larger land. On this account, the visitor went on to say, it was difficult for an untraveled American to comprehend that the portraitures drawn in his works were transcripts of actual characters. What he read indoors, life-like and breathing though it was, he never found outdoors in the streets, or under them. The question was then asked whether his characters were drawn from actual life, and whether the places and incidents in his novels were sketched from nature.

In answering this question, I may say that I have never transferred any character or scene entire; but this I can aver, that there is scarcely a character or description, the nucleus and substantial body of which was not furnished from reality. I was a police reporter, perhaps you know. As such, and pursuing my own vagrant inquiries, I have been over every part—in almost every nook, alley and den in London; I have been through lanes—and such there were—which you could not pass through in broad daylight with anything safe in your pockets; where I used to put my gloves and handkerchiefs in my hat, and took especial pains to keep my hat from being knocked off, as it certainly would have been had its contents been suspected. From the police officers and these various rambles, I got very many outline hints. It is difficult always to tell where a particular character, as it is finally left, comes from. Of course it must be suggested by something seen, met or read of; but in passing through the mental laboratory, its constituents are put together and colored so subtly and curiously that it is difficult to decompose the various elements."

Various topics were broached—frank and unrestrained allusions made to persons, living contemporaries on both sides the water; and subjects, still unsettled into history, interplayed through the flitting phases of conversation. To draw these from the sheltering veil of private life, the law which I have prescribed to myself forbids.

Geniality, kindness of heart and natural humor, which glinted out, just as a brook sings, marked Mr. DICKENS' manner and conversation. One easily learned in looking into the depths of his black eyes, emitting a steady light or flashing a sudden glow over his face, then pale and marked in all its lines by deep sensibility, the source of that inspiration which lifts up lowly life, which hates and smites class injustice, and brands so incisively the sleek self-complacency of well-fed social pride.

As he sat, chattily pouring out ready thoughts and shedding a sunny humor over them as these thoughts reached forward and down into philosophic generalization, or shimmered in genial play along topics momentarily started up and pleasantly dismissed, it was manifest that DICKENS did not hoard up his mental jewels for his works. He has no need of such frugality. From his quick, prodigal mind he can afford to throw lavishly out the pearls which each new wave brings to the shore.

TAILED MEN.—There is a Polish story of a witch who made a girdle of human skin and laid it across the threshold of a door where a marriage feast was being held. On the bridal pair stepping across the girdle they were transformed into wolves. Three years after the witch sought them out, and cast over them dresses of fur with the hair turned outward, whereupon they recovered their human forms, but, unfortunately, the dress cast over the bridegroom was too scanty, and did not extend over his tail, so that, when he was restored to his former condition, he retained his lupine caudal appendage, and this became hereditary in his family; so that all Poles with tails are lineal descendants of the ancestor to whom this little misfortune happened. JOHN STRUYS, a Dutch traveller, who visited the Isle of Formosa in 1677, gives a curious story, which is worth transcribing.

"Before I visited this island," he writes, "I had often heard tell that there were men who had long tails, like brute beasts; but I had never been able to believe it, and I regarded it as a thing so alien to our nature, that I should now have difficulty in accepting it, if my own senses had not removed from me every pretence for doubting the fact, by the following strange adventure: The inhabitants of Formosa, being used to see us, were in the habit of receiving us on terms which left nothing to apprehend on either side; so that, although mere foreigners, we always believed ourselves in safety, and had grown familiar enough to ramble at large without an escort, when grave experience taught us that, in so doing, we were hazarding too much. As some of our party were one day taking a stroll, one of them had occasion to withdraw about a stone's throw from the rest, who, being at the moment engaged in an eager conversation, proceeded without heeding the disappearance of their companion. After a while, however, his absence was observed, and the party paused, thinking he would rejoin them. They waited some time; but at last, tired of the delay, they returned in the direction of the spot where they remembered to have seen him last. Arriving there, they were horrified to find his mangled body lying on the ground, though the nature of the lacerations showed that he had not had to suffer long ere death released him. Whilst some remained to watch the dead body, others went off in search of the murderer; and these had not gone far, when they came upon a man of peculiar appearance, who, finding himself enclosed by the exploring party, so as to make escape from them impossible, began to foam with rage, and by cries and wild gesticulations to intimate that he would make any one repent the attempt who should venture to meddle with him. The fierceness of his desperation for a time kept our people at bay; but as his fury gradually subsided, they gathered more closely round him, and at length seized him. He then soon made them understand that it was he who had killed their comrade, but they could not learn from him any cause for this conduct. As the crime was so atrocious, and, if allowed to pass with impunity, might entail even more serious consequences, it was determined to burn the man. He was tied up to a stake, where he was kept for some hours before the time of execution arrived. It was then that I beheld what I had never thought to see. He had a tail more than a foot long, covered with red hair, and very like that of a cow. When he saw the surprise that this discovery created among the European spectators, he informed us that his tail was the effect of climate, for that all the inhabitants of the southern side of the island, where they then were, were provided with like appendages."—*Mediæval Myths.*

THE HUMMING-BIRD.—The humming-bird is distributed throughout New-England as a Summer visitor. It arrives from the South from about the 15th to the 25th of May, according to latitude, and usually in pairs. The first notice that we have of his arrival is a humming sound, and now and then a sharp chirp like that of a large beetle, among the earliest flowers in the garden. We look in the direction of the South, and perceive our little stranger darting about, and thrusting his bill and little head into the flowers, busily searching for the small insects that inhabit them, and which constitute the principal part of his food. While we are looking at him he suddenly lights on a twig, turns his gorgeous throat toward us, and scans us with his bright little black eyes. While he is perched he busies himself in arranging his plumage and cleaning from his feathers the drops of dew that have perhaps fallen upon him, uttering occasionally his merry chirp; presently his mate appears and alights by his side.

The little lovers (for they are still such) then indulge in mutual caresses, and apparently talk over with much earnestness their plans for future housekeeping. Woe to another humming-bird, if he comes in sight, for our little friend is not only jealous of his mate, but is very quarrelsome, also, and protects his honor with great courage. As he darts off like a bullet at the intruder, his mate watches with no little interest for the results of the battle that is inevitable. The two males meet in the air, and fierce is the contest; their little wings beat the air with such force that their humming is heard at the distance of several rods. Up they mount, rushing against and striking each other with their sharp little bills, until they are both lost to the sight; presently our acquaintance descends to the twig where his mate is seated, and struts before her with a pride much larger than his body, apparently anxious for her approval of his courage. She caresses him, and after he has adjusted his plumage, off they shoot for other scenes and pleasures.

[illegible] the first week in June the humming-bird commences building its nest; this is composed of a soft down that is taken from the stems of some of the ferns; it is covered entirely with lichens, which are glued on with the saliva of the bird, giving it the appearance of a mossy knot. It is usually built on the upper side of a limb; but I have known of cases of its being built in a forked twig. The whole fabric is about an inch and a half in diameter, and about that in depth externally; it is hollowed about half an inch, and is three-fourths of an inch in diameter internally; it is lined with soft, downy substances detached from flying seeds. The eggs are two in number, white, and nearly eliptical in shape, being of about equal size at both ends. Length of eggs about 00.45 inch; breadth about 00.31 inch.

I am inclined to think that, in the latitude of New-England, this bird raises only one brood in the season; but further south it undoubtedly rears two. The period of incubation is ten days. On approaching the nest the parent bird immediately flies at the intruder; and it was by this means that I have been enabled to secure fine specimens of the nests, when I could not possibly have done so if their locality had not been betrayed by the bird herself. I have heard of young birds being taken from the nest when nearly fledged, kept for several weeks, and fed with nothing but sweetened water; but they always died after a short confinement, and I believe that it is impossible to keep this bird as a pet, from the fact that its actual food is insects, and it cannot live on any other.

About the latter part of August, or perhaps by the 8th or 10th of September, the humming-bird takes its departure for the South. The young birds travel with their parents, or at any rate, leave their section with them; for I have invariably noticed that these little groups were together up to the time when they left. The parents return to the same breeding place in the succeeding year; and I have known of a pair breeding on the same apple tree for three successive seasons.—*Samuels' Ornithology of New-England.*

CHINESE POETRY.—I have just been reading, says a Paris letter-writer, with infinite pleasure a volume of Chinese poetry by one of THEOPHILE GAUTIER's charming daughters. Some of these prose poems are translated and others imitated from the Chinese; they are written with great delicacy and an exquisite charm of description, some sad as the rustling of the wind in the bamboos, others as bright and funny as the brilliant colors of the birds and flowers they embalm. There is, perhaps, a want of imagination, or rather a monotony of idea, but great sentiment and beauty lie in the quaint, simple lines. Pervading them all is a breath of their native country, and as I read I felt a new-born feeling awake within me of admiration and interest for the oval faced girls embroidering stuffs all bright with radiant colors behind their trellised windows, through which the shadows of the orange blossoms "come to repose upon their laps," and for the poets who sing their praises to the broad-leaved water lilies on the still rivers, "while the breeze lovingly kisses the happy water." The translation published in the *Book of Jade* are the result of attentive study. The young and pretty JUDITH GAUTIER, known by the pseudonyme of Judith Walter, has long been battling against the difficulties of the Chinese language with a persistence that will aid me in proving that we Parisiennes are not all all as worldly and shallow-minded as reputation scandalously whispers, and that more than one bright face, well known and sought after in society, has, if not a private pair of blue stockings, at least well-stocked book shelves, and a student's desk in a quiet corner of her home.

HIEROGLYPHIC WRITING.—Hieroglyphic writing, which was in use in the primitive ages of society, was composed of figures of sensible objects, images of material facts, or emblems of moral truths. Thus, an army was represented by a buckler and a long-bow, the Supreme Being by an eye, a conquerer by a sword, &c. We ourselves write in hieroglyphics when we represent hope under the figure of a woman supported by an anchor, and when we give to justice, personified in the form of a virgin, a sword and a balance. But this representation by images is what is most remote from our decomposition of sounds by written alphabetic characters. This designing by images is to the writing of sounds precisely what gesture is to language, and one may say that it is the writing of gestures, inasmuch as gestures only imitate sensible objects. "Writing," says DUCLOS, speaking of that of the Egyptians and of the Chinese, "was in that state that it had no relation with our present writing."

The art of imitating sensible objects presents itself naturally to man, because the models are everywhere before his eyes, and because he has a natural inclination to copy them. He who sees the shadow of a body projected on a plane surface has only to follow its outlines in order to have the first notions, and even the first rules, of the art of designing or of drawing. In reality, in the early ages of our race, the art of design consisted only in outlines and lineaments without shade, and it is not to be wondered at that the human race, during its infancy, should have practiced what is still the amusement of children and of savages.

The first peoples, then, wrote their histories with altars tombs, and stony pillars, which they elevated in the deserts. But when, more advanced in intelligence and incited by their interests and events, they wished to transmit to posterity memorials more distinct and circumstantial, they were undoubtedly stopped by the impossibility of copying to nature the facts and the emblems of truths, the memorials of which they wished to perpetuate and the tradition of which they wished to have preserved. They contented themselves with designing the principal features; accordingly, they represented a whole army by a long bow and a buckler, necessary things for war; agriculture by a farming implement; the Divine Being by an eye, an appropriate symbol of foreknowledge and providence, &c. Hence it will be seen that theirs was an abbreviated mode of designing.—*National Quarterly Review.*

NAPOLEON AS A HATER.—NAPOLEON hated much and bitterly. He hated PICHEGRU, he hated MOREAU, he hated TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE—the poor, brave black man—he hated his brother LOUIS, he hated Mad. DE STAEL, he hated PITT, he hated the Queen of Prussia, he hated Sir GEO. COCKBURN, he hated Lord BATHURST, and he hated Sir HUDSON LOWE—not a very lovable man under any circumstances, it may be admitted; but still it was a little too bad of NAPOLEON to loathe the unhappy Governor as he did as soon as he set eyes upon him, and, after his first interview with him to send away untasted a cup of coffee, declaring that the Governor's very look had poisoned it. But I have no wish to reopen that old St. Helena sore. Let bygones be by-gones. The camp bed at Longwood was not precisely a bed of roses; and at fifty-one, ruined, banished, in jail, separated from your wife and child, blistering on a rock or shivering in a leaky bungalow, with your coat out at elbows, mutton at two-and-elevenpence a pound, and no salad oil obtainable—with the knowledge of having slaughtered a good many innocent men, and left many thousands of widows and orphans—with all this, and an ulcer eating away your stomach, it is rather hard not to be allowed to hate your neighbors with feverish fierceness. But the earlier hatreds of NAPOLEON were far less excusable, and they were the worst of all hatreds,—the little ones. He was pettily jealous of MOREAU and BERNADOTTE. He was afraid of the shrewdness and envious of the wit of Mme. DE STAEL, and hated her accordingly. His dislike of the patriot of St. Domingo was as ludicrous as it was wicked; and, with infernal ingenuity, he caused the hot-blooded negro, accustomed to swelter in the tropical sun, to be cooped up in a cold, damp casemate, there to have chills and rheumatism till he died. He hated his brother LOUIS pettily, miserably, because LOUIS was quiet and unambitious and conscientious, and, caring nothing for his crown, was still determined to do his duty to his subjects after he had been thrust on to a throne. He hated Sir SIDNEY SMITH, too, with a mean personal hatred, because he drove him from before St. Jean d'Acre. He hated DUCIS because he would not pen fawning lines in his praise; and Admiral BRUEYS—whom he would have struck with a horsewhip at Boulogne had not the Admiral laid his hand on his sword—because BRUEYS, as a sailor, knew his duty better than the Emperor. I suppose there is not, among Englishmen, a greater fanatic in hero-worship, and a more enthusiastic worshipper of NAPOLEON the Great, than I am. If there can be demigods,—if Hercules was one, so too was BONAPARTE. But I cannot be blind to the fact, that immeasurably great as was my hero, he condescended to hate in a very mean and paltry manner. But are there not spots on the sun? His hatreds were little, but I shrink from considering him as a Little Hater.—*G. A. Sala, in Belgravia for June.*

THE WORKINGMAN'S FUTURE.—The time is rapidly passing when it will be necessary to "give" the workingman anything, and when, on the contrary, his demand will create the supply. Every year sees an increase in his value and social influence, and every year removes him further from the need of patronage, and brings him near to the level of his patronizers. He has his own future, and a large share of the political future of the Empire in his hands; but he, like every one else, must go with the times, and rise to the average height of intelligence and education, if he would [illegible] his future. [illegible] power will be merely brute strength, like that of a blind Polyphemus or of sightless Samson, good for destruction but not for creation—a power at war with the higher authorities, through whom the world goes forward. One great good for both the workingman and for the classes above him consists in the filtering of gentle blood continually going on through the workshop. Gentlemen of education and of refinement roll up their shirt-sleeves and labor at steel and iron as practical engineers, among the blackest and roughest of their kind; gentlemen stick candles in their caps, and dive down ladders into mines, working very nearly as hard as the grimy gnomes they superintend; a few gentlemen—of a scampish sort generally—find themselves in the ranks among the privates; but this does not count as either help or illustration. However, setting this last aside, there is a constant, if very minute, stream of high-class education and intelligence mingling itself with the more turbid flow of the working world; and, with the modern theory of the dignity of labor, will come in time the practice resulting in the improvement of the laborer and the general elevation of the working class, when it shows itself strong enough for the rise. Meanwhile, the workingman remains a study—in some respects, too, a problem—in great part a difficulty—in much a contradiction—but, on the whole, a national hope and a national pride, and the future of a very fine and noble power. Yet he has to do a little hard work before he becomes that power; and the hardest of all will be the coming to a knowledge of his own deficiencies, the ability to distinguish friends from flatterers, the determination to give himself a better and sounder education than he has at present, and the casting from him, as a childish toy, the silly conceit which sometimes makes him an easy dupe, and indisposed to hear the truth, or to profit by it if heard.—*All the Year Round.*

Some Celebrated Sleepers.—Well do I remember, as a child, contemplating with wondering awe the great Kyffhauserberg, in Thuringia, for therein, I was told, slept Frederick Barbarossa and his six knights. A shepherd once penetrated into the heart of the mountain by a cave, and discovered therein a hall where sat the Emperor at a stone table, and his red beard had grown through the slab. At the tread of the shepherd Frederick awoke from his slumber, and asked, "Do the ravens still fly over the mountains?"

"Sire, they do."

"Then we must sleep another hundred years."

But when his beard had wound itself thrice round the table, then will the Emperor awake with his knights and rush forth to release Germany from its bondage, and exalt it to the first place in the kingdoms of Europe.

In Switzerland slumber three Tells at Rutli, near the Vierwaldsätter-See, waiting for the hour of their country's direst need. A shepherd crept into the cave where they rest. The third Tell rose and asked the time. "Noon," replied the shepherd lad. "The time is not yet come," said Tell, and lay down again.

In Scotland, beneath the Eilden hills, sleeps Thomas of Ercelioune; the murdered French who fell in the Sicilian Vespers at Palermo are also slumbering till the time is come when they may wake to avenge themselves. When Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks, a priest was celebrating the sacred mysteries at the great silver altar of St. Sophia. The celebrant cried to God to protect the sacred host from profanation. Then the wall opened, and he entered, bearing the Blessed Sacrament. It closed on him, and there he is sleeping with his head bowed before the Body of Our Lord, waiting till the Turk is cast out of Constantinople, and St. Sophia is released from its profanation. God speed the time!

In Bohemia sleep three miners deep in the heart of the Kuttenberg. In North America Rip Van Winkle passed twenty years slumbering in the Catskill Mountains. In Portugal it is believed that Sebastian, the chivalrous young monarch who did his best to ruin his country by his rash invasion of Morocco, is sleeping somewhere; but he will wake again to be his country's deliverer in the hour of need. Olaf Tryggvason is waiting a similar occasion in Norway. Even Napoleon Bonaparte is believed among some of the French Peasantry to be sleeping on in a like manner.—*Curious Myths of the Middle Ages.*

Thackeray as a Newspaper Critic.—Shortly before his death, Thackeray amused a party of literary friends by recalling some early trials arising from his brief connection with a daily on which he was engaged as a literary reviewer. One of the first works submitted to the writer was Roscoe's *Life and Works of Henry Fielding*, an author of whose productions, with the single exception of *Tom Jones*, he was at that time totally ignorant. Unwilling to acknowledge his unfitness for the task, the future novelist set to work, and after conscientiously reading every line of Roscoe's bulky volume, sent in a review for which he eventually received a payment that was poor remuneration for the ten days of preliminary study which he went through ere he took pen in hand. Still suffering from the exhaustion consequent on this ill-paid service, he was required to perform a still more Herculean labor. On returning to his chambers from an afternoon's walk, he found piled high upon his table, and cumbering all his more massive furniture, the entire series of volumes forming the new edition of the Encyclopædia Brittanica. On his desk lay a note from his editor, requesting him forthwith to review the terrifying array of closely-printed quartos. At this point of his story the narrator was interrupted with an inquiry, "What did you do with them?" "The only thing that an honest journalist could do under the circumstances," was the answer; "I packed the books into a cab, and sent them straight back to Printing House Square."

Good Old Port.—Jerrold's joke about the old port and the elder port will be unpleasantly recalled to "crusty" drinkers by the following paragraph on the manufacture of Portuguese wine, from a note by the British Secretary of Legation at Lisbon: "All port wine hitherto exported for the English market is largely mixed with brandy, and is composed almost as much of elderberries as of grapes. The way in which what in England is called port wine has hitherto been manufactured for the London market is this: The Piaz de Venhaiteiro abounds in elder trees; the berries of these trees are dried in the sun or in kilns. The wine is then thrown on them, and the berries are trodden (as previously the grapes) till it is thoroughly saturated with the coloring-matter of the berries. Brandy is then added in the proportion of from three to sixteen gallons to every pipe of 115 gallons. This is the composition of all the port wine hitherto drank in England. No pure wine, no wine not thus specially adulterated for the English taste, was allowed by the Government Committee of Tasters to pass the bar of Douro before the year 1865."

Transformation of Foreign Names.—This process of changing foreign names is actively going on in our midst, thanks to the variety of European elements which flow into the great mass of our people. Occasionally the change can be clearly traced, as in local names. Thus we find the river *de la fève*, as the French settlers called the tributary of the Mississippi which passes by Galena, soon changed into the more familiar name of Fever River. The same takes place among our Canadian neighbors, where a French population is slowly giving way to English settlers, and the old French names undergo strange alterations. Thus, a place on the Ottawa, formerly called *Les Chéneaux*, or The Channels, has become in pronunciation *The Snows*, and the spelling will probably soon follow the sound. Another settlement, which for some reason or other was called *Les Chats*, is rapidly changing into *The Shaws*; and a third, *Les Joaquins*, is altogether transformed into *The Swashings*. A hill near the Bay of Fundy, once poetically designated by the Acadians as *Chapeau de Dieu* (God's hat), is now called *Shepody* Mountain! Nor are these changes confined to French names under English rule only, but foreign words of any kind, when used by ignorant men, have suffered in like manner. Thus the Indian name of a river in New Brunswick, *Pekantediac* (river in white birch land), is there popularly known as *Tom Kedgewick*, and numerous instances of like transformations are found in every section of the United States.—*Studies in English.*

The Influence of Small Nations.—Another useful lesson we may learn from nations which no longer survive, is that it was not those which possessed the largest territories that proved the greatest States, but generally the reverse; we find that even in those instances in which great nations possessed extensive territories, their greatness was of comparatively brief duration. It is admitted by all that while Athens, under Pericles, was one of the smallest States in the world, it was at the same time one of the greatest; indeed, there was no State equal to it in the commanding influence which it exercised on the destinies of mankind. Subsequently, when Alexander was everywhere recognized as the conqueror of the world, his empire was not so truly great or illustrious as had been that small republic, and whatever greatness it did possess did not long survive himself.

But even Athens does not afford a more striking proof that a large territory is not essential to national greatness than the small state known to the world as Phœnicia. In modern times the Republic of Venice, the Dutch Republic, Portugal, and Great Britain—all small in territorial extent—have each accomplished great and brilliant results; but not one of them has won so much renown as Phœnicia; nay, it may be doubted whether there is one to which the world owes so much. Let those who would deny this remember what were the circumstances under which that small community became the greatest commercial nation of all antiquity and established colonies in every part of the world that was then known.—*National Quarterly Review.*

What a Squirrel Did.—A gentleman from Newbury treated us the other day to some walnuts, which we should perhaps have refused, on the principle that the receiver is as bad as the thief, had we known where they were obtained before it was too late. They were part of the store of a striped squirrel, which he had laid up in a hollow tree. There were in all five quarts, which he had carried up one by one, from a tree an eigth of a mile distant. The hole run into the tree in a horizontal direction, so that its capacity would have been very small, as the nuts would have rolled out without some modification in its arrangement, which Mr. Bunny proceeded to make with a good deal of architectural skill, his movements being watched daily by our informant. He first built up a breastwork of clay, sticks, nutshells and other rubbish at the mouth of his magazine, an inch or two high, and then filled it up with his provisions, till it would hold no more. He then added another course of masonwork and another deposit of nuts, and so on, till at the time of the vandal's raid on the little fellow's commissary the wall was about a foot high. The peculation was considered justifiable on the ground that man was created lord over all the beasts of the field, and that it was no worse to make a squirrel work for him than to make a horse or an ox do it. Besides, our friend kindly gave the four-legged slave his time for the rest of the season, and in a week or two he had laid in a new supply for himself and family.—*Newburyport Herald.*

David Roberts in Boyhood.—A gentleman employed Roberts' father to make and mend his shoes, and on calling one day he found the side of the wall covered with representations of lions, tigers, &c., done with red keel and charcoal on the wall, so boldly and truly delineated that his attention and admiration were both excited, and he inquired of Mrs. Roberts who was the artist. "Hoot!" said the honest woman, "it's our laddie Davie; he's been up at the Mound seeing a wild beast show, and he's caulked them there to let me see them." "And what are you going to do with the boy?" inquired my friend. "I fancy," said Mrs. Roberts, "he'll just need to sit doun on the stool aside his father there, and learn to mak and mend shoon." "That will never do," said my friend; "nature has made him artist; he must be a painter." I may here add that the result of this and similar efforts on the part of the boy was, that he was apprenticed to Bengo, a celebrated ornamental house-painter; and it is a curious coincidence, and evinces the kindness of the artist to his early friends, that in the last year of his life the daughter of his apprenticemaster, and the person who communicated this story, were both partakers of his bounty.—*Life of Roberts, by James Ballantine.*

The Empress Josephine.—A statue of the Empress Josephine has been put up in the boulevard bearing her name and leading to the Exhibition. The inauguration of this statue—the only one of Napoleon's wife in Paris—brings to our mind crowds of anecdotes, and among them an authentic and rather droll one.

It was in 1776. Josephine, before marrying Gen. Bonaparte, consulted her lawyer, Monsieur Raquideau, as to her union with the young victor of St. Roch. "It's folly," answered the sage man of law, "perfect folly, to marry a young officer without fortune and without future." But Josephine had more confidence still in the oracles of Mme. Lenormand, the celebrated fortune-teller; or rather, she did as people often do after asking advice—she followed her own mind and did well.

Bonaparte heard of the opinion passed upon him, but made his way in spite of M. Raquideau's doubts, and the young officer became Emperor. But although he had advanced much he had forgotten nothing. When he was attired in his coronation robes, and a few minutes before proceeding to Notre Dame, he called out in a voice of thunder: "Let Raquideau be brought."

The poor notary thought that he had signed his last contract. "Well," said the Emperor, as soon as he perceived him, "here is the man without fortune and without future!" and then, after a mischievous pause of a few minutes, he turned to the confused lawyer and added: "I name you lawyer to the family."

Josephine did well, they say. Can we think so, if we remember her after suffering, and the agony of that night when, knowing her fate, she drew Bonaparte to the window, and, pointing to the sky, said prophetically: "Like those two stars we have risen together, and separated we shall fall?"

An Hour by the Dead Sea.—It was about noon when we stopped by the seaside: Two other companies—one of them American—were close behind us. Three or four companies—nearly all of them American—had just left the shore as we approached it; so that we did not feel lonely, nor fear the suspicious-looking children of Esau, with matchlocks and pistols, hovering about us. It was a busy hour spent by the seaside. The wind was from the south, and we could not but observe how small were the waves which the favoring wind had raised, and with what a leaden thump they struck the shore. The upper end of the strand was strewn with a tangle of dried willows from the Jordan. The beach was covered with sharp, angular pebbles, of every variety of hue conceivable, mixed with pieces of bitumen, which we picked out. The bitumen is easily distinguished from the black, flinty stones of the beach, by its lightness and its coal-oil smell.

Did we bathe? Of course we did—some of us, at least. And did we really enjoy it? Certainly we did; it was luxurious. The temperature of the water is much higher than that of the ocean in Summer, at our watering-places; and the peculiar character of the water has nothing unpleasant for the bather at the time, provided he keeps his head from contact with it. Wading slowly in over the sharp stones of the bottom, I found, after awhile, that my weight was wholly gone, and that I could no longer keep my footing. Throwing myself on the surface, it was the easiest thing in the world to float with the head well above the surface. I could do this on my back or on my face, or, sitting cross-legged and swaying with the waves. Indeed, when lying on the back, both feet could be protruded high out of the water before the head would sink under it. Swimming was not easy, especially on one's face, for the reason that the feet would strike out in the air.

Buoyant as the water is at the north end of the sea, and in the Spring of the year, no doubt it is far more so in the south end, especially late in the season. The influence of the Jordan is not then and there felt to such an extent as it is at the time and place of our bathing. We tasted the waters, finding them pungently acrid. A stray drop dashed into my eye, paining me for the moment as a drop of camphor would. After the bath, it is difficult to rub one's self dry with a towel without suffering a good deal of smarting, and unless the skin is washed with fresh water, a rather unpleasant sticky feeling remains for some time.

Tobacco Morality.—Another trait of the inner life of the workshop is the chaffering that goes on about tobacco, and how, by his dealings in tobacco, and his readiness to give, or his spiritlessness in begging, a man's moral calibre can be gauged. "Most working men are smokers," says a journeyman engineer, "and some of them very constant smokers, an ordinary allowance of tobacco for many of them being an ounce a day; some of them use considerably more than that, and, while all smoke more or less, and the rules of the shop prohibit smoking during working hours, it is scarcely a matter for surprise that working men should find out or make curious holes and corners to which they repair to have a smoke unseen. And so, though a boy may regret this state of things, as it necessitates his being put to keep "nix," and being thrashed if he should allow the surreptitious smokers to be discovered, he will hardly consider it strange. But when he sees men going about day after day begging tobacco of their shopmates, and sees a man offering one of his fellow-workmen his tobacco-box to help himself from, giving another a bit which he takes from the box himself, and evidently weighs by eye and hand, and absolutely denying having any tobacco in his possession to a third, he may fairly be excused for wondering what it all means; but it is only in time and by close observation that he can thoroughly understand the mysteries of tobacco cadging, or profit by the lessons they teach." One man, a Jesuit in nature if not in creed, used to keep two tobacco-boxes, one called "the world," the other "providence." When asked for a pipe of tobacco, he would answer, "I have not a bit in the world;" then calmly go off to one of the secret smoking-places, and light his pipe with a serene conscience. If taxed with falsehood, or asked how he had got his tobacco, "I put my trust in Providence," he would answer; and the prevarication was as good to him as truth.—*All the Year Round.*

Dickens and Actors.—Mr. Dickens espouses the personal fame of actors and actresses, and says many a sweet and pleasant word of and for them, thus: "That actors have faults and foibles I will not deny. They are men and women, and they have the faults that all men and women have in a greater or less degree. But this I will confidently assert, that actors are not sinners in a greater degree than other classes of society, while in many amiable respects they can lay claim to a larger number of virtues. One of the reasons why they are so traduced is obvious. They live more than any class under the public eye; there is a strong curiosity about them, and consequently any dubious story about their mode of life that the prejudice may imagine, and the breath of scandal whisper, is rapidly spread abroad and eagerly amplified.

Fielding—the founder of the modern race of English novelists, perhaps, too, the greatest of any of them, died and was buried in Lisbon, and though a heavy stone monument marks his supposed grave there, it is more probable that the great earthquake, happening the year after his burial, gathered his remains into the very bowels of the earth, and far out of the reach of resurrectionists. He led a very dissipated life, and died at 47 of disorders engendered by his habits; and famous as his books have made him, very little is known of the closing scenes of his life.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Official List of Changes—Fourth of July Parade—Light Guard Dinner—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Scarcely any movements in the National Guard are now occurring, and after the parades on the 4th of July the season may be fairly considered as closed. We present our usual summary of events for the information of our military readers:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York during the week ending June 15, 1867:

Eighth Brigade—George Beach, Brigadier-General, June 10, 1867; original.

Ninth Brigade—Geo. H. Treadwell, Inspector, June 10, 1867, *vice* C. E. Davis, declined. Charles H. Douglass, Quartermaster, June 10, 1867, *vice* G. H. Treadwell, promoted.

Twelfth Brigade—James Gibson, Brigadier-General, June 14, 1867; original.

Second Regiment, Infantry—Henry Gosselin, Commissary of Subsistence, May 1, 1867: original.

Tenth Regiment, Infantry—Samuel E. Jones, Captain, May 24, 1867, *vice* G. W. Warren, promoted; Augustus Whitman, Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1867, *vice* Michael Schiedler, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 15, 1867:

Third Division—June 11, Commissary of Subsistence Stephen B Corliss.

Fiftieth Regiment—June 12, Capt. Charles H. Hausner.

Fifty-first Regiment—June 13, Quartermaster George W. Carpenter; First Lieut. Simon Reynolds; First Lieut. Joseph Simper; Second Lieut. John Finnerty.

Forty-eighth Regiment—June 13, Capt. John Miller, Capt. John O. Hamlin.

Eighty-third Regiment—June 13, Quartermaster L. Dodge.

Eighty-fifth Regiment—June 13, First Lieut. C. J. Stearns; Second Lieut. G. W. Hymes.

Eighty-eighth Regiment—June 13, First Lieut. Gilbert Brundage.

Tenth Regiment—June 14, First Lieut. William H. Brainard.

First Battalion Artillery, Third Division—June 13, First Lieut. Walter V. Colrose.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

Gen. Alex. Shaler, commanding the First Division, has issued the customary order for the parade of the command on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the ninety-first anniversary of our National Independence. The troops will be formed in the following order: The First Brigade of Infantry on West Twelfth-street; the Second Brigade of Infantry on West Thirteenth-street; the Third Brigade of Infantry on West Fourteenth-street; the Fourth Brigade of Infantry on West Fifteenth-street; The First Brigade of Cavalry on West Sixteenth-street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth-avenue. Brigade commanders will promptly report to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground. At 7:30 o'clock A. M. precisely, the command "march" will be given, when the First Brigade of Infantry will move up Fifth-avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above-named. The line of march will be up Fifth-avenue, through Thirty-fourth-street, down Madison-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, down Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street. The avenues and streets above enumerated, from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the division parade ground for the day. As the command passes the Worth Monument the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council of the City. Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The parade last year was a great improvement upon all previous ones under the old *régime*, and we may reasonably expect to see the above arrangements accurately carried out, and in that case the parade cannot fail to prove a success. It will be seen that the method of formation precludes the necessity of the Third and Fourth Brigades marching up to Thirty-fourth-street, and then down town again. Of course the General has sacrificed the advantages of a strict line of review, in order to save his troops fatigue and annoyance. This is as it should be, for the rank and file of the National Guard are deserving of every concession that can be reasonably made, and if this policy were more generally carried out by brigade and regimental commanders, recruiting would be brisker. The column will be put in motion at 7:30 o'clock precisely, and the entire route of march will be passed over and the individual commands separate for the day before 11 o'clock, thus avoiding the heat of the day, and converting the holiday into a day of pleasure indeed. We hope to see the Division turn out in its fullest strength, for Gen. Shaler's arrangement cannot fail to give satisfaction, and no excuse should be given members for non-attendance. We urged over a year ago the necessity for distinctive headquarter flags for the several brigades and the division, and it was at one time announced that steps were being taken to secure such flags, though they have not resulted in anything definite. Cannot the First Division take a hint from the Third, who have adopted the style of flag used in the old Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Adjt.-Gen. Hamblin was favorably known in the Fifth New-York Zouaves and with the Chasseurs for his taste in those matters, and he is now well fitted to arrange these flags. An entirely new emblem should be adopted, for the National Guard have no affinity with any of the army corps, although every badge known during the war is worn by members. If proper division and brigade flags were procured all future parades would be greatly improved thereby.

LIGHT GUARD DINNER.

On Friday night last the Light Guard, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, celebrated their forty-first anniversary by a street parade and dinner at No. 764 Broadway. The Guard usually made an excursion on the anniversary of their organization, which was frequently made the means of an advertisement by outside parties. The plan adopted this year is less expensive and fully as enjoyable, although we think that Capt. Tompkins did make the route of march a very long one. He however, had some excuse in the arrival of President Johnson, who was not furnished with any military escort, much to the surprise of a majority of the members of the First Division, and the absence of at least a brigade of the National Guard on Friday needs some explanation. As it was, the Light Guard proffered themselves to the Mayor as an escort, and were accordingly given the right of the line. After seeing President Johnson and Secretary Seward safely housed in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Guard returned to the restaurant, and sat down to a collation. After the furious appetites of the members had been appeased, the usual round of toasts were drank, and speeches were made in response by Ex-Capt. Hart, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Brevet Col. Oakley, Surgeon and Brevet Col. Mott, Private Jennings and others. Mr. Moulton, one of the honorary members of the company sang that good old song "We are growing old," with fine effect, and proved himself to be in as good voice as ever. Ex-Capt. Hart presented Capt. Tompkins with the gold medal worn by previous Captains of the Guard, and the trust was accepted by the present Commander in a feeling speech. Having enjoyed a pleasant evening the company and guests separated at 11 o'clock, and the Guard proceeded to their armory in Fourth-avenue. The officers of the Guard and Sergt. Byrne were unremitting in their attentions to the guests and the representatives of the Press. Among the guests present at the dinner we noticed Lieut.-Col. Harry Rockafellar, of the Seventy-first Regiment.

COLORS FOR THE THIRD DIVISION.

Major-Gen. Joseph B. Carr, who commands the Third Division, has adopted a series of headquarter flags, similar to those used by the army of the Potomac during the war. Hereafter the different headquarters in the Third Division will be designated by small flags or guidons, four feet square, attached to a lance twelve feet long, made in two joints, as follows: The Ninth Brigade by a white flag with a red Maltese cross in the centre; the Tenth Brigade by a blue flag with a white Maltese cross in the centre; the Twelfth Brigade by a white flag with a blue Maltese cross in the centre; the Thirteen Brigade by a red flag with a white Maltese cross in the centre. These flags will be habitually displayed on all occasions of ceremony, and will be carried near the person of the commanding officer. The headquarters of the division will be designated by a blue silk swallow-tailed flag, with a gold Maltese cross in the centre. We have no doubt that all of the other divisions will follow this example, and the result will be a gratifying one.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Disabled soldiers and sailors who have on previous occasions received some relief from the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief and Claim Agency," and those who are temporarily in a destitute condition, will be entertained by Col. Herman at Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canal-street, on the Fourth of July. A limited number of tickets of admission will be delivered to disabled veterans, by applying at the office of the Agency and producing their discharges, pensions or other official papers. The issue of these tickets will commence on Monday next, the 24th inst., and be continued daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., till the end of the present month.

RECEPTION OF THE STATE FENCIBLES.

Company E, of the Ninth Regiment, (State Fencibles,) celebrated their thirty-sixth anniversary on Monday evening last. Tickets were issued for all the honorary and active members, with a limited number for friends, the result being a harmonious gathering of friends and the usual crowd of strangers thereby avoided. The main drill-room was lavishly yet tastefully decorated with a profusion of flowers, shields and trophies. The motto *Ratione aut vi*, blazed in gas jets over the stairway, and the regimental motto, *Sans Peur et Sans Reproche*, appeared in like manner over the music platform, which was further decorated with the statue of Washington and that of the Goddess of Liberty. The floor was occupied from 9 o'clock until a late hour by the dancers who enjoyed the music furnished by the regimental band. Capt. R. B. Young and his associate Committees were highly successful in their endeavors to promote the comfort of their guests.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Tenth (Albany) Regiment had a street drill and parade on Wednesday evening. Eight companies were in line, and the drill was a creditable one. Lieut.-Col. Warren was in command.

The target excursion of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment, Capt. Prieginitz, came off on Thursday, at Butterfield's Fair Grounds, near Utica. The day was clear and beautiful, and the company and their friends had a most enjoyable time. The old brass band furnished acceptable music throughout the day and the target practice was very good.

Mr. John B. Eaton, formerly Captain of the Twenty-seventh New-York Battery, has just been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery, and has received orders to report at Newport, R. I.

The President has conferred the appointment of Major-General by brevet in the volunteer service upon Brig.-Gen. E. G. Marshall, of Rochester, for meritorious service during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

A reunion of the Harris Light Cavalry Regiment will take place in Albany, on the 4th day of July next, in Association Hall. All members having an honorable record are invited to be present; and it is hoped that the events will prove pleasant and profitable to all who desire to renew the friendship and associations of the past. Members will be distinguished by a small red ribbon (the old color of Custer's Division) attached to the coat.

A beautiful marble monument to the memory of Lieut. B. Sleight, Company I, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was killed at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865, is on exhibition in Buffalo. The design is very tasteful. A circular shaft about twelve feet high is entwined by the stars and stripes, surmounted by the blade of a spear. The monument is to be erected over the grave of the deceased, in the town of Manchester. The entire height of the monument is seventeen feet.

The regular monthly meeting of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, will be held at the armory (Centre Market) on Friday evening, June 28, at 8 o'clock. The attendance of every active and honorary member is earnestly requested, as business relative to the excursion to Bridgeport will be brought before the meeting.

Co. K., "Invincible Guard," of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, intend going on their annual excursion to St. Ronan's Well to-morrow morning. The boat leaves pier foot of Thirty-second-street, North River, at 8 o'clock A. M.; pier No. 44 North River, 8:30 A. M.; pier foot of Broome-street, East River, 9 o'clock A. M.

Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, of the Fourth Brigade, has ordered an election to be held to-morrow evening, in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, for the election of a Lieutenant-Colonel for that command.

On Friday night, at an election in the Seventy-first Regiment for Major, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. H. Bell was duly balloted for and elected. Major Bell has accepted the position. It will be remembered that Ex-Sergeant-Major Kirkland was elected, but declined the position.

The following promotions and appointments on the staff of the Third Brigade are announced: Capt. C. I. Blauvelt, to be Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Major; Lieut. Abner Mellen, Jr., to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain; Daniel W. Richards, to be Ordinance Officer, with the rank of Captain. Capt. Joshua M. Varian, Jr., to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain, vice Blauvelt, promoted; Samuel B. Hall, to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Opening Day of the New-York Cricket Club.

This well-known cricket organization had its opening day, on its grounds at Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. Members of the Manhattan and other clubs took part in the day's sport, and an excellent game was played, with the result given below:

BYRON'S SIDE.		HIGHAM'S SIDE.	
Byron b. Beach	9	Higham b. Chadwick	14
Parkin c. Gill b. Beach	3	Beach, limit	15
Chadwick c. Walker b. Beach	0	Padmore, limit	15
Sims b. Beach	0	Hayward, limit	15
Walker b. Beach	7	Tucker b. Byron	1
Tyler, run out	5	Tripler, not out	0
Gill b. Beach	2	Renwick b. Tyler	2
Perryman b. Beach	0	Perryman, Sr., b. Tyler	8
Dove, not out	3	Jenkins b. Tyler	0
Presby ht. w. b. Beach	2	Thorne c. and b. Byron	0
Byes, 1; wides, 14; total	15	Total	70
Total	50		

Umpires—Messrs. Parkin and Layler.

The New-York Club has reorganized this year, and looking forward to a busy season of sport. In a few weeks it will commence active operations, and the Club will probably give a good account of itself. The practice days are Mondays and Thursdays. The grounds are well located, back of Hoboken, within easy reach of the cars, and are in fine condition for play.

Quoits—The Normal Club.

At a recent meeting of the Normal Quoit Club the following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Henry Sharp, President; Amos C. Bell, Vice-President; C. D. Wallace, Treasurer; W. B. Meeker, Secretary; George Dunning, Master of Grounds. This invigorating pastime, hitherto almost wholly lost sight of in this county, is this season assuming new and healthful proportions. Several new Clubs, we are informed, have been organized, which will revive the game by affording a long wished-for opportunity in the matter of rival contests.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 22.

Before Presiding Justice Leonard, and Clerke and Welles, J. J.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Susman Schuster vs. The Metropolitan Board of Health.—This is one of seventeen actions which have been commenced by as many butchers of this City against the Board of Health, to restrain that body from proceeding to execute the order of the Board as to abating, as a nuisance, the place of business of plaintiff. This is regarded as a test case, and is brought before a full bench in the first instance for the purpose of arriving the sooner at a final determination in the court of last resort. The facts of the case will be better understood from the following complaint:

Susman Schuster vs. The Board of Health. The complaint of plaintiff against the Metropolitan Board of Health, defendants, shows to the Court: 1st. That the plaintiff now is, and for —— years last past has been a butcher, and actively engaged in conducting and carrying on the business pertaining to his occupation aforesaid in the City of New-York. That his present place of business is at No. 190 Stanton-street, in this City, where it has been for 15 years last past. 2d. That the plaintiff is the owner of said premises, and that he occupies the same for the purpose of carrying on said business. 3d. That the business in which plaintiff is engaged is a necessary and lawful business, and that the same is now and heretofore has been conducted in a legal, proper manner; that neither the business in which plaintiff is engaged, or the manner in which it is conducted, constitutes a public nuisance, as known at common law or equity jurisprudence; that it is not offensive and detrimental to public morality; that it is not dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; that it does not obstruct or impair the public enjoyment of any public street, sidewalk, place, park, pier or waters, or interfere in any manner with their intended or proper use: that it does not render the air or human food or drink unwholesome; that they are not over-crowded with occupants; that they are provided with adequate ingress and egress to and from the same, and the apartments thereof; that they are sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained and lighted in reference to their intended use, and are not in any manner, as conducted by plaintiff, offensive or detrimental to public health. 4. That this plaintiff now is, and at all times has been, ready and willing to obey and carry out all legal and proper regulations of the said defendants, respecting the manner of conducting said business on said premises, so far as regards any orders made by said defendants legally and properly made under and by virtue of the act, and the various amendments thereto, constituting "The Metropolitan Board of Health." 6. That this plaintiff is informed and believes, and so charges, that on or about the 16th day of May, 1867, the said defendants, wrongfully and unjustly, and without any legal or proper grounds for so doing, resolved that the premises aforesaid were "in fact in a condition and in effect, dangerous to life and health;" and that said defendants, also, in said resolution declared the same "a public nuisance, and dangerous to life and health;" that the following is a copy of the notice served by the defendants upon the plaintiff in pursuance of said resolution, which the plaintiff refers to as part of this complaint:

FORM NO. 6.

Opinion, Declaration and Order, under the first clause of section 14 of the Metropolitan Health Law, chapter 74, Laws of 1866.

Office of Metropolitan Board of Health,
No. 301 Mott-street, New-York City.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held on the 16th day of May, 1867, at said office, the premises and the business pursuit therein conducted, hereinafter named, having been, and being, in the opinion of said Board, and in fact, in a condition and in effect dangerous to life and health; and said Board having taken and filed among its records what it regards as being, and what is sufficient proof to authorize its declaration, that the same is a public nuisance, and dangerous to life or health; said Board does hereby enter the same in its records as a nuisance, and makes, in respect thereto, the following order, to wit: Ordered, that the business of slaughtering animals at No. 190 Stanton-street, New-York, be abated and discontinued, and that that portion of the premises now occupied for that purpose be thoroughly cleaned, and all filth and refuse animal substances be removed therefrom; and directs this order to be served as said law requires, and that the same be executed by the Board of Metropolitan Police; but that its execution be not commenced until the further order of this Board. As witness the signature of

[A true copy.] EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary of said Board of Health.

That this plaintiff has had no hearing or opportunity of being heard in relation to the charge of nuisance, or of unhealthfulness of said premises, referred to in said notice; and that if the order of the defendants, as specified in said notice, is carried into effect, this plaintiff will be injured in his business, and deprived of his property, without having had an opportunity of being heard in the premises. And this plaintiff, upon information and belief, further says, that the said defendants have stated that they will, and that their intention is, to forcibly compel this plaintiff to discontinue his said business at the place aforesaid, to remove it from said premises, and that they will so compel him to discontinue said business, and will forcibly remove him from said premises, unless he will voluntarily remove therefrom and discontinue the same. And this plaintiff further, upon information and belief, says, that the 15th day of June is the day now fixed upon by said defendants as the day when such removal will be forcibly enforced by said defendants; and this plaintiff believes and charges that such removal will be made by said defendants, unless they are restrained from carrying their said intention into effect. That said defendants have issued an order relating to said removal, of which the following is a copy, and which plaintiff constitutes a part of his complaint:

Office of the Metropolitan Board of Health, No. 301 Mott-street,
New-York, 1867.

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional Ordinance of this Board, as follows:

That on and after the 15th day of June, 1867, the slaughtering of animals shall not be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street; nor shall it be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from this Board.

[A true copy.] EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary.

7. And the said plaintiff further says, that the business in which he is engaged is a healthful business; that those who are engaged therein almost uniformly have good health, and that the said occupation conduces thereto; that the business, as conducted by plaintiff, is not conducted in any manner detrimental to health, or otherwise injurious to the persons in the immediate vicinity of plaintiff's premises; that the neighbors of plaintiff, and the owners, lessees and occupants of property in the immediate vicinity of plaintiff's premies, have signed a petition addressed to the said defendants, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "Schedule A," and to which plaintiff refers as part of his complaint. 8. And this plaintiff further says he has been advised that the said defendants have no legal right or authority to summarily remove him from his said premises, destroy his business, and deprive him of his property, without due process of law. That said defendants, in pursuance of the act creating them, are only empowered to make "legal and proper regulations" in relation to deponent's said business, and that they have no legal rights, power of authority, to declare any lawful branch of business a nuisance, which is not a public nuisance "at common law or in equity jurisprudence;" and that for the purpose of protecting his rights, this plaintiff asks that an issue may be ordered by this Court, to be submitted to a jury to pass upon the questions of fact, as to whether the business of the plaintiff, as conducted at the place aforesaid, is a public nuisance, or is unhealthful, or whether it contravenes any one of the provisions prohibited in said act, or the amendments of the same, or any "legal or proper regulations," made by said defendants, under and in pursuance of the power conferred by said act.

And the said plaintiff prays that an injunction order may issue, restraining said defendants, their agents, attorneys, and all persons acting for or under them, or by their direction, from interfering with the plaintiff in the lawful discharge and exercise of his business at the place aforesaid, or from removing or attempting to remove him from said premises, until the decision of the issues to be formed and trial as aforesaid, and judgment thereon; and that he have judgment perpetually enjoining the defendants from interfering with his lawful business at the place aforesaid, or for such other or further relief in the premises as to the Court shall seem meet, together with the costs of this action. JAMES M. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The foregoing complaint is verified by the plaintiff. There are attached to the complaint affidavits of a number of persons, to the effect that each one knows the plaintiff in this action, and the premises No. 190 Stanton-street, the slaughter-house of plaintiff in said City. That they, and each of them, are well acquainted with the manner in which said premises are kept, and the manner they have been kept for the last — years. That they have been in said premises at different times within the last three months and upward, and carefully inspected them. That said premises are kept clean; that they are washed out thoroughly every day, and all that might be deleterious or offensive, if suffered to remain in extreme hot weather, is removed immediately. That there is nothing offensive or deleterious to the health or comfort of the neighborhood, arising from said premises, &c.

The following are the other sixteen plaintiffs: Leopold Keller, Lehman Samuel, Joseph Stern, Patrick McIntyre, Samuel Isaacs, John Shea, George Strauss, Myer Goldschmidt, Godfrey Isaacs, Solomon Oppenheimer, Morris Lowell, Henry Westheimer and Henry Hind, Henry Westheimer, Henry Westheimer and Isaac Lauterbach, Jacob Heister and Joseph Lowell.

After the reading of the foregoing and other affidavits by Mr. James M. Smith, counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Bliss, in behalf of the Board, read a report of Dr. Dalton in relation to slaughter houses, which has already appeared in our columns. He also read the following:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

I, Thomas H. White, holding the position of Sanitary Inspector in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York, do report that on the 16th day of April, 1867, I did inspect carefully and personally examine the premises situated at No. 190 Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, and found the facts to be as follows: Slaughter-house for beef cattle and calves; owner, Mr. Solomon Schuster, No. 190 Stanton-street. This slaughter-house is, in my opinion, dangerous to life and detrimental to health, for the following reasons: First, on account of the dense population in its vicinity to whom the slaughter-house proves offensive, both from the noise made by the cattle and calves at night, and especially from the noxious exhalations arising from the animals and the small yards and pens in which they are confined. Second, on account of the effluvia arising from the manure boxes and the standing wood work, walls and floors of the slaughter-house which became impregnated and saturated with blood, dung and liquid offal, and which frequent cleansing and whitewashing can only temporarily conceal, but not altogether remove. Third, on account of the tainting of the atmosphere by the noxious and offensive odors arising from the offal during its removal through the streets of the City. Fourth, The contamination of the public sewer from the large quantities of blood and liquid offal daily discharged into them from this slaughter-house, which render the unavoidable exhalations from the sewers still more deleterious, especially in hot weather and during the prevalence of high tides, when the contents of the sewers are often set back through the streets and overflow the yards and cellars of tenant houses and dwellings which have drains connected with the street sewers.

THOMAS H. WHITE,
Sworn, &c. Sanitary Inspector.
Dated April 18, 1867.

Mr. Bliss then read the original order, dated May 16, directing the abating and discontinuance of the slaughter-house in question, and the following from the President of the Health Board:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Jackson S. Schultz being sworn says that he is the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health; that for many years past he has paid great attention to the business of slaughtering animals, as carried on in the City of New-York, and has examined the mode of conducting the business, particularly in the Seventeenth Ward, visiting the slaughter-houses, and conversing with the butchers and others engaged in the business constantly; that in his opinion while it is theoretically possible to conduct the business in the midst of a large population, and away from the water in such a manner that it will not become a nuisance; that practically it is not so, for even if masters are careful, subordinates will allow the accumulation of offensive and filthy substances, and allow much to escape into the street sewers or gutters, which is exceedingly unhealthful. Deponent further says that among the practically necessary accompaniments of slaughter-houses are the following, which are, he is informed and believes, detrimental to health: The cattle now brought to this City are wild animals from the West and Southwest, many of which have never been in a stable; these cattle are necessarily driven through the streets to the several slaughter-houses; that prior to the passage of the ordinance regulating the hours during which the cattle might be driven, many accidents occurred from these causes, as was proved in the case of Cooper, in the Common Pleas, in the Summer of 1866, and that since that time complaint is constantly made that the driving is accompanied with danger to life, some of the butchers having even gone so far as to represent to the Legislature that there was more danger from driving in the evening than at any other time. After the cattle arrive at the slaughter-houses they are kept in yards or pens, which are very inadequately ventilated and drained, and which constantly become filthy. When slaughtered, much of the blood and entrails escape into the sewer, if there is a sewer in connection. It has been estimated that from the 5,000 cattle, and perhaps four times that number of smaller animals, which are slaughtered in the City of New-York weekly, not less than 200 to 300 tons of this objectionable matter enters the sewers. That deponent has seen the men and boys pushing these entrails into the sewer, even when they admitted that they had been forbidden by their employers to do it; that this matter does enter the sewers and then become offensive is proved, among other things, by the following facts. Many of these slaughter-houses, including several of those belonging to the plaintiffs in these actions, communicate with Houston-street sewer. During the last Summer the outlet of this sewer in the East River became so offensive from the matter discharged by it as to elicit a petition very numerously signed by residents and by persons using the ferry-boats in that vicinity. On examination it was found that the offence was caused by the masses of blood, entrails, offal and other substances brought down by this sewer, which became decomposed and discharged at the mouth of the sewer, but were not wholly carried off by the tide. In a similar way it was found, on examination at the mouth of the sewer at Thirty-ninth-street, on North River, with which many slaughter-houses are connected, that there was a deposit of similar offensive matters, covering half an acre and many feet deep, and that the stuff was coming out of the sewer when deponent saw it. Deponent further says that by no means all this offensive matter passes out from the sewers, but that much of it remains in them—putrifying and filling up the sewers, so that the Croton Board have complained of it, and causing most offensive and unhealthy odors to escape at every street corner and into every house having a sewer connection which is not perfectly trapped.

Deponent further says, that in many of the slaughter-houses the fat, offal, and substances other than what is used for food are allowed to remain before removal so long as to become offensive in the strongest sense of that word, and that when removed through the streets, the effect is most injurious, as they are often found filled with maggots, and in a state of entire decomposition.

Deponent further says that these evils have led large numbers of persons residing near slaughter-houses, including those of the plaintiffs herein, to urge upon the Board of Health the propriety of compelling the removal of all such establishments from the built-up portions of the City; that these representation have been made by formal applications, by letters and by petitions; that the persons so remonstrating were most respectable persons, living in the vicinity, and very frequently, if not generally, property owners; that many of them professed a willingness to aid in accomplishing the end by affidavits or evidence, while others were unwilling to incur the hostility of the butchers by publicly appearing against them; that since the papers herein were served a sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the affidavits of many of these persons to be procured; that the petition and affidavits hereto annexed have been received since these proceedings were commenced.

Deponent further says that it was the belief of the Board of Health that by stringent regulations they could compel the business to be so conducted that its unwholesome effects would be so mitigated that it could be allowed to be carried on in the thickly populated portion of the City for a time, without injury to health; but that the experience of a year has shown that unless an officer is kept constantly stationed at every slaughter-house this cannot be done. Even where the proprietors are themselves particular and careful, their subordinates are not, and the proprietors themselves will often, on compulsion, clean up their establishments and reform their mode of doing their business only to allow them at once to fall into as bad a state as before.

Deponent further says that the continuance of the business of slaughtering in the built-up portions of the City is not a necessary nuisance; that there have been erected at various points upon the water in the vicinity of this City abattoirs or slaughter-houses, where the process is conducted in such a manner as to be offensive to no one; that these establishments are sufficiently large to do the entire business of the City; that one of these is situated at Communipaw, N. J., and one at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River; that the Butchers' Association, composed of the leading and influential butchers of the City, have arranged for the erection of another at Forty-fifth-street and East River; that these establishments are not monopolies, but are open to all who choose to hire places there or to procure their animals killed there; that as for the relative expense, responsible persons stand ready and have proposed to do the slaughtering and dressing at these places (including the delivery of meat at the shops) at a less price than that which the butchers say it now costs them; and deponent further says, that of all the slaughter-houses in the City of New-York, only about twenty of them are situated above Forty-second-street, that of those situated below Forty-second-street, only one is near the river, and that all of these latter are in the built up and densely populated sections of the City. JACKSON S. SHULTZ.

Sworn, &c., June 17, 1867, before
Henry C. Allen, Notary Public.

Dr. Elisha Harris, the Register of Vital Statistics, deposes that the rate of mortality in the neighborhood of slaughter-houses is higher than in districts similar in other sanitary conditions, but without slaughter-houses. That in the Eleventh Ward, with 19 slaughter-houses, the rate of mortality is 30.49 in 1,000, the deaths from zymotic disease being 9.88 per 1,000; in the Fourteenth Ward, with 6 slaughter-houses the ratio of deaths was 39.68 per 1,000, 12.34 being from zymotic diseases; in the Seventeenth Ward, with 59 slaughter-houses, the deaths were 29.62 per 1,000, of which 9.19 were from zymotic diseases, while in the Fifteenth Ward, there being no slaughter-houses, the deaths were but 15.59 per 1,000, the deaths from preventable diseases being but 1.87 per 1,000.

From the maps and statistics kept by him it plainly appears that slaughter-house districts are diarrhœal districts. Dr. Harris depose that slaughter-house districts have, as matter of history, always been the regions most certainly and severely ravaged by disease, so obviously so in the great plague of London that the butchers were removed—that their greater insalubrity so plainly appeared in London, that the butchers of Smithfield and Aldgate have been continually presented for removal by the medical officers of London—that the slaughter-houses in Edinburgh have been removed to one spot beyond the city—that in Paris the abattoirs have all been removed from the thickly settled portion of the city, and a similar course has been pursued in other countries of Europe. He quotes from Dr. E. D. Mapottier, Health Officer of Dublin, to show that under the best circumstances slaughter-houses in the heart of a city must be prejudicial to health. He quotes the report of the Council of Hygiene, made in 1865 by sixteen of the most eminent physicians of the city, to show the evil effect of these establishments; and the opinions of Dr. Mansfield, Dr. J. L. Brown, and Dr. R. L. Parsons to the same effect. Dr. Farr, the Register of England, is quoted to show that butchers do not, as generally supposed, enjoy better health than those employed in other trades, but that on the contrary the death rate among them is higher than in any other trade except licensed victualers. That the evil effects of such establishments was often felt at a great distance to leeward of them. That the admixture in common sewers and ditches of any animal refuse, or the soakage of them into the ground inevitably contaminates the air in such places and produces or aggravates epidemic and infectious diseases and generally endangers the public health. That they should not only be removed from populous neighborhoods, but should have exclusive drainage and a great supply of running water. That for the sake of diminishing the amount of inevitable evils arising from the soakage and decomposition of such sewage from butcheries there should be a thorough saving and chemical treatment by antiseptics, because the putrid animal effluvia are sources of fatal disease to all not accustomed to them.

Mr. Bliss presented an affidavit, in which he gives extracts from the old records of this City, showing that the City had repeatedly treated the slaughter-houses as nuisances, removing and regulating them.

Mr. James M. Smith, in behalf of the plaintiff contended that the act creating the Board of Health did not authorize them to regulate or destroy the slaughter-houses of the City. They could at most proceed only to abate such nuisances as were shown to be detrimental to the public health. But the Board had in this case declared the plaintiff's place of business at No. 190 Stanton-street a nuisance. They were in fact the accusers, the witnesses, the judges, and the executioners. For some time past, the Mulberry-street authorities have been seeking for power; for power such as was dangerous to have, so much of it at least, concentrated in one body. If the truth could be known, it would be found that certain persons are to be benefited by the construction of the abattoirs which the counsel on the other side speak of. It is a speculation, said counsel, whereby some persons are to be made rich at the expense of my client and the other butchers of New-York. Such proceedings are unjust, and they are unconstitutional. It is a great mistake to suppose that a Legislature may deprive a person of his property, as would be the case if the plaintiff's slaughter-house is to be destroyed by the Board of Health. Counsel dwelt at great length, and with much ability, on the unconstitutionality of the law which, he said, provides that a man's property may be taken from him without "due process of law." The opinion of Judge Daly of the Common Pleas, in the case of Cooper vs. Schultz, was cited in support of his position. That opinion, said Counsel, is a very able and exhaustive one upon the questions there discussed. In this case the plaintiff could not be deprived of his property without due process of law. He had a right to have the questions of fact decided by a jury. Moreover slaughter-houses were not in and of themselves, a nuisance. The plaintiff and others had sworn that the place in question was washed and thoroughly cleansed twice every day, and whitewashed twice each week. It is kept clean and in good condition. The business itself is not unhealthful. This is shown by the fact that the plaintiff and others who engage in the business, are strong and healthy men. No business carried on in this city is more healthy. There are, said Mr. Smith, some things in the law from which the Health Board say they get their authority, which will no doubt be changed at the next meeting of the Legislature. The originators and promoters of this law not only sought to regulate the public health but the public morals. The statute, in derogation of common law as it is, must be construed strictly. But by the terms of it, his client's house might be torn down over his head, and he be made to pay the expense of the outrage.

Mr. Bliss—That is not so, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith—Well, if it is not you will have an opportunity to answer it. But I repeat, it is so. Mr. Schuster has prepared his place with especial reference to carrying on his business there. He has expended large sums of money in fitting it up, and his property all to be taken from him, without compensation, in opposition to the Constitution, and without the right of trial by jury?

Mr. Eaton, in behalf of the Board of Health, desired to know what time the Court would allow him.

The Court said he would be allowed the same length of time as had been permitted the counsel on the other side.

Mr. Eaton—I will condense my remarks as much as possible. It is gratifying to know that, in consequence of the action of the Board of Health, the number of butchers who ply their trade in the city has been reduced from 170 to 140. I will not descend to reply to that portion of the gentleman's argument in which he traduces the character of men high in official position, and who are esteemed by all who know them in private life. I hope to live to see the day when, in the City of New-York, it will not be regarded proper for counsel to travel out of the case and out of the record for the sake of traducing private character and holding up to ridicule the acts of the City's officials, when they are endeavoring to execute the laws as they find them upon the statute-book.

Counsel referred to the case decided by Judge Daly, to which his adversary alluded, and read some portions of the opinion. He contended that mainly it was in favor of the principles advocated by him, the speaker. He also alluded to the testimony of the forty-five physicians, from whose united testimony it appears that slaughter-houses within the limits of the thickly-settled portions of the City are deleterious to the public health. The Court would see from those names that a large portion of the medical skill, science and worth of the great City of New-York had united to condemn the business, purely on sanitary principles, and from prudential motives in regard to the health of the people. The City of Brooklyn had been included in the act creating the Board of Health, because it was evident that the relations of the one city to the other were such that one could not be protected by a law unless it were made to apply to both.

No longer ago than last evening, said counsel, a wild bull from the West, which was being driven along the Bowery, broke away and ran into a store to the great terror of many people. I allude to this in connection with that portion of the law which provides that so long as the Board of Health permits slaughter-houses south of Fortieth street, it shall be lawful to drive cattle in that portion of the City under certain regulations. The intent of the Legislature, no doubt, was that the Board would exclude such nuisances from all the built-up portion of the City.

He then alluded to the propriety of establishing a sufficient number of abbatoirs in the suburbs of the City. No city in the world is better situated for a clean and healthful city than this. Surrounded as it is by water, and difficult of approach by land, it would seem that nature, as well as good sense and public policy would suggest the conducting of the butchering business outside of the City limits. All the sophistical and declamatory speech of counsel on the other side, as to the infringement of private rights, and the taking of private property without compensation, he contended was unworthy of the cause in which they were engaged.

The Court are to look at the questions in a comprehensive sense. The business of the plaintiff Schuster is not by any means the only one of the kind carried on in the thickly-settled portions of the City. If the Court propose to deny to the Board of Health the power altogether to prevent the driving of cattle and the slaughtering of them within the built-up portions of the City, then they will doubtless grant the injunction which is asked. But our position is this: We have the control of such interests as affect the public health; the plaintiff ignores the Board entirely; substantially, he, through his counsel, denies the existence of the Board.

Judge Clerke—This proceeding, it seems to us, is in the notice of a writ of prohibition. It brings up the question whether the Board of Health has the power or authority to do the acts complained of.

Counselor Eaton then proceeded to read statistics showing that more than 1,167,000 animals—consisting mainly of beef cattle, sheep, calves, and swine—are slaughtered annually by the butchers in the City of New-York. What—in hot weather, especially—must be the effect of all the offal resulting from the slaughter of this vast number? Think of the noisome smells, the *malaria*, the fever-ridden atmosphere. The City is increasing in population. There must be a time when the business of slaughtering animals would cease, and for one he believed that time had now come.

Mr. Waldo Hutchins, in reply, contended that the Board of Health could not, under the provisions of the act creating it, declare a nuisance which was not such under common law.

Judge Clerke—But the act says, "Such as are dangerous to life or health." Have not the Board the power to determine what is dangerous?

The presiding Justice asked counsel if there was any constitutional provision which authorizes the Legislature to enact the quarantine laws. Without meaning anything offensive to any one, he (the Judge) thought the quarantine laws were as arbitrary as anything to be found in the act authorizing the establishments of the Health Board.

Counsel on both sides agreed that there was no constitutional provision on the subject.

After some further discussion the papers in the case were submitted to the Court, which adjourned to Thursday, July 18, at 12 M.

For plaintiff, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hutchins; for the Board, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Eaton.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Carlos Gore vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.—The plaintiff in this action took passage in the defendant's steamboat *City of Boston*, for Boston, on the 31st day of December, 1865. He hired a stateroom, and received the key of the same from the clerk of the boat. The plaintiff proceeded to his room, took off his overcoat and hung it up, and after locking the door went into the saloon. Some time after, upon passing his room, the plaintiff saw that the door was open, and on entering he found that his overcoat was missing.

The Court below held that the defendants were not liable on the above facts. On appeal the Common Pleas reversed the judgment, and in an opinion by Judge Brady, held that the overcoat being placed in the stateroom was in the custody of the defendants, and that they were liable for the loss thereof.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Miller, Peet and Opdyke; for defendants, Mr. J. W. C. Leveridge.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: James Mullaley, John L. Muhle, Ann Eliza Feitner, William F. Mott, David Roberts, Jane Lansing, Sarah Wood, John C. Parker, Gerhard F. Spalthoff, William Mesler, Benjamin Hasbrook.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Nicholas Orchard, Felix Strauss, Ezekiel Shailer, Adam Philippi, Henry Winkelseth, Walter E. Hamblin, Andrew Quackenbush, William E. Stillwell, Jacob Lang, Theodore Perry, Richard Walsh, Louisa A. Delano, Alfred Hewitt, Mary Wood, James B. O. Wood.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following persons:

Benjamin Wood, guardian of Esther A. Gray.

Thales S. Bliss, guardian of Joseph E. and William W. Wilson.

John Russ, guardian of Adolph Rues.

Mary Bradhurst, guardian of Thos. C. Bradhurst.

Walter Burke, guardian of Alice Burke.

Charles McCarty, guardian of Ellen and Stephen Flynn.

Edward W. Arthur, guardian of William T. and Edward H. Powell.

Margaret Levy, guardian of Bertha and Samuel Englander.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 22.

Before Justices Leonard, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Horace G. Fairchild et al. vs. The London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. James E. Withers et al. vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.; Sutherland, J., dissenting. Edward S. Killen vs. Adeline A. Richmond et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.; dissenting opinion by Sutherland, J. Edward T. Smith et al. vs. Chauncey B. Woodworth; order appealed from, reversed and injunction restored so far as to restrain the use of the label or trade-mark, with $10 costs of the motion, and $10 costs of the appeal to abide event. Opinion by Leonard, J. J. Anna Prevot vs. Alexander C. Lawrence; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Ingraham.

In re. arbitration between A. C. Shaefer & Co., Dallam vs. Cornwell et al.; motions denied without costs. Clara Shotwell vs. William P. Shotwell; report confirmed and divorce granted. Gadding vs. Merritt et al.; motion granted to all the defendants but Gilean, with $10 costs. Darling et al. vs. Johnson; motion denied. Aitken vs. Lamont; motion denied; costs to abide event. In re, petition of Lydia S. Bradley, &c.; in re, petition of Daniel J. Griffith; orders granted. Robert W. Milbank vs. The National Broadway Bank; motion granted on payment of costs of demurrer and motion. Walter F. Goodwin et al. vs. Franklin Goodwin; allowance of $100 granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

By Judge Robertson.

Ellen Wheeler vs. William H. Falconer, Ex., &c., et al.; there must be a reference for taking the accounts. Findings of fact and conclusion of law to be prepared and submitted by plaintiffs' counsel. Judgment to be settled on notice.

By Judge Barbour.

William B. Reynolds vs. John Otterson; motion granted. Maggie De Wall vs. The Forty-second-street Ferry Railroad Company; motion granted. Michael Busforth vs. August L. Nesser; default opened on payment of costs, to be taxed by the Clerk, and paid within fifteen days; otherwise motion denied, with $15 costs. Archibald Quail vs. Peter McCormick et al.; default opened on payment of costs of the term. Disbursements, Sheriff's fees and charges on said judgment and cause set down for Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

Parker vs. Tallmadge: see clerk. Riley vs. Riley; report confirmed and judgment granted. Schwartz vs. Stewart; default opened on payment of $5 costs; cause to be marked off for the term.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was agreeably brief, there being but twenty-four cases for trial, and very few of these of more than passing interest. The lantern case, hereafter given, occupied the Court the greater part of its session, and excited considerable interest, and was productive of extensive swearing.

LANTERN-HANGING ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

John Smith was charged by Officer Owen Campbell with keeping a disorderly house at No. 19 Howard-street. The officer stated that by instructions of his Captain he carried a large lantern at night with him, which he held opposite the house to indicate its character. The house, he said, was the resort of thieves and prostitutes. Stones and sticks were thrown by Smith at the lantern after it was hung up by him (the officer) upon the railing. He had hung a lantern on Rogers' house, also in the same street. He would not swear that the sticks and stones were not thrown at the lantern. He and Smith had had a conversation about the lantern before it was brought there, owing to the Rogers affair. Smith asked if he thought the Police authorities could do this thing, and he told him he thought they could.

Mr. Howe, for the defence, made an ingenious speech, and animadverted on what he called the arbitrary conduct of tyrannical Commissioners.

On cross-examination, Officer Campbell stated that about a month ago he saw a reputed thief named Gillen go in, but that was the only one. He did not say that he had broken up Rogers' house, and that if he could do the like by Smith's he would be made a Roundsman.

Ida Brumelster stated that she boarded at the house, where she paid $5 a week, and sewed there for her living. There were other women in the house, but she did not know how they obtained a living.

Officer Martinet saw drunken men there, and the women of the house would throw their skirts up rudely at the windows and on the stoop; saw girls go in and out intoxicated with men; the women were inmates of the house.

Capt. Garland, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified as to the alleged character of the house. The lantern was placed on the house by order of Superintendent Kennedy.

Over a dozen witnesses were examined for the defence, swearing that they were familiar with the house, but failed to observe at any time that there was noise or other disorderly manifestations.

George Knight, a witness, stated that he heard Officer Campbell say to Smith that if he was not so damned stingy he could have the lantern taken away; he could soon settle the matter; a hundred dollar bill would make it all right. This statement was also made by witness John Kieyber.

Mr. Howe made an energetic defence, reiterating the charge of tyranny against Inspector Kennedy, and his lantern-hanging order, and dwelling upon that testimony for the defence, which elicited the statements as to Officer Campbell's proposed arrangement of the affair for a hundred dollars.

Justice Kelly stated for himself and his associate, Justice Dowling, that in the matter of the lantern-hanging, he thought that it had a tendency to injure business, and to lessen the value of property in the neighborhood. If there was misconduct of a kind to warrant such action, then there was sufficient ground for complaint before the proper court of trial. He, however, considered the charge of keeping a disorderly house, as fully proven, and would sentence the prisoner to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for four months.

AGED DEPRAVITY.

Michael Lynch, a greyheaded rubicund man, charged Catharine Brown with stealing $6 from him. Catharine's pretensions to beauty, however successful with Lynch as a syren, were but faint indeed, yet it appeared that she had wiled the ancient gentleman from the path of duty. He had gone with her at her request, and had given her 25 cents. He had in his pocket nine dollars, six dollars of which were taken from him by the prisoner, she having taken advantage of his trusting her, at a moment of forgetfulness on his part, to abstract the money.

In reply to the Court Lynch confessed that he was a married man, but did not live with his wife; he lived with his mother. He tried his best to keep out of temptation, but unhappily found himself on this occasion but a weak vessel. He would go home to his mother and behave himself. Catharine was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Julia Gallagher was charged by Sarah Coffee with stealing a tin pail and a pair of blankets. The delinquent was found secreted in the water-closet, with the articles in her possession. She was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Edward Donohue was charged by Officer Dennison with an assault. The officer pleaded for the prisoner, who had expressed his sorrow for his conduct, promising good behavior, and looked as if he would keep his promise. He was remanded.

James Coffee was charged by his wife, Susan Coffee, who presented herself with a fearful looking black eye and a cut-up face generally, with assaulting her from time to time, and lately in the manner resulting as shown in her present condition. He had not given her anything toward her support for four months. She had to depend upon her brother for support. The brother testified as to the truthfulness of his sister's statements. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1867.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our cable advices are to last evening. All the States of the North German Confederation having ratified the new Constitution, it is to be officially promulgated on Tuesday next.

We have a report that it is apprehended both at Paris and Berlin that the relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia are not cordial.

The new cable, which was injured by an iceberg, having been repaired, is now working perfectly. It was found to have been crushed for a length of one hundred and twenty feet by the weight of the ice which rested upon it.

GENERAL.

President Johnson and party left this City yesterday morning, *via* the New-Haven Railroad, for Boston. They were escorted to the depot by Mayor Hoffman and Gen. Butterfield. At Twenty-seventh-street the escort of Knights Templar drew up in line and saluted the President. At the several stations along the route large crowds were gathered, and the party was loudly cheered. There was much hand-shaking, but no speeches. At Bridgeport the President was called on for a speech, but he announced that he was not traveling for that purpose. A lady presented him a bouquet and a note, in which she hailed him as the "illustrious successor of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson," and wished him prosperity and happiness. At Springfield the President was received by the Mayor, and introduced to the crowd who had gathered to see him. He addressed them a few complimentary remarks, and rejoiced at the prosperity he saw about him. A delegation from the Boston City authorities here joined the party. As the train passed the Springfield Armory a salute was fired. The train arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock, and the President was received with a military escort and salute. Many thousand people were gathered at the depot, and the President was loudly cheered. The procession entered Boston by way of Roxbury, the enthusiasm being very great along the whole line of march. The Mayor of Boston met the party and welcomed it to the city. The President was escorted to the Tremont House, where he was received by Gov. Bullock, who addressed him in appropriate words of welcome. The President briefly replied, complimenting Massachusetts generally, and returning thanks for the welcome accorded him.

The trial of Surratt was resumed yesterday morning in presence of a large number of spectators, many of whom were ladies. Mrs. Martha Murray testified that Payne boarded at the Herndon House, and that he left on the day of the assassination. Wm. D. Bell, (colored,) who was in Mr. Seward's employ at the time, related the particulars of the attack on Mr. Seward. He described the manner of the attack and the man, whom he afterward identified in the person of Payne. Hon. Frederick W. Seward was examined, and testified to the attack made on himself by Payne at his father's house. Mrs. Frederick Seward and Col. Augustus Seward testified to the attack on the Secretary of State. James L. Maddox, who was an employe at Ford's Theatre, related the facts connected with the shooting of the President as they occurred in the theatre. Several other witnesses were examined relative to the attack on Mr. Seward, but in no way connected Surratt with that transaction. On reassembling after a brief intermission, the Court was occupied for some time in considering the question as to the recalling of witnesses with a view to their impeachment. The Court reserved its decision of the question. Permission was then granted to the jury to attend church in a body on Sunday, after which the Court adjourned until Monday.

Our Havana Correspondent gives some further particulars regarding the fate of Santa Anna. It appears that the steamship *Virginia* in which he was a passenger, reached Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., where the Imperialists received him with great enthusiasm. Capt. Rowe, of the U. S. steamer *Tacony*, boarded the *Virginia* in company with the British Consul, and took Santa Anna prisoner, conveying him on board the *Tacony* despite his vehement protests. Next day he was again placed on board the *Virginia* and the Captain, Deaken, directed by Capt. Rowe, to land the venerable Chieftain at some foreign port. The *Virginia*, on her passage to Havana, stopped at Sisal for coal, and while there the Liberal authorities demanded the surrender of Santa Anna. Capt. Deaken refused to deliver him up, when some gunboats were brought to bear on the *Virginia*, and she was threatened with destruction. Still Capt. Deaken refused to surrender him unless force was employed, whereupon a body of armed men came on board and took him off. The *Virginia* was then allowed to proceed on her voyage. Before leaving Sisal it was rumored that Santa Anna would be immediately tried by court martial, and that his life was in danger.

A circular has been issued from the War Department by order of the President to the military commanders of the Southern Districts, setting forth that after a Cabinet consultation, the opinion of the Attorney-General, defining the powers of military commanders under the Reconstruction Act, has been accepted as authority in the matter. The circular then rehearses the main points of the opinion, and directs that the commanders will in future regulate their administration of affairs in accordance therewith.

General Sherman and General Sandborn have arrived at Omaha City. The latter was one of a Commission appointed to visit the various tribes and ascertain their sentiments. He represents that they can all, with the exception of the Cheyennes, be induced to abandon the war-path and live at peace with the whites. The Chief, Spotted Tail, is represented as laboring to secure peace between the Indians and the whites.

On the complaint of Mrs. John D. Hammond, President of the Southern Orphan's Relief Gift Enterprise in Baltimore, indictments have been found against Palmer & Co., the managers. It is stated that out of 500,000 tickets advertised, but 30,000 had been disposed of, and that the principal prizes had been withdrawn from the scheme. The indictments are for violations of the law prohibiting lotteries.

A suit was commenced at Albany yesterday for an injunction against the Merchants' Union Express Company. The reasons given for asking for the injunction are the reckless manner in which the managers have expended the funds of the Company, and its insolvency. It is also alleged that some of the members are striving, in a clandestine manner, to wind up the affairs of the Company.

The Grand Jury in session in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, after the delivery of a special charge by Judge Moses, found bills of indictment for murder against all the parties concerned in the late fatal duel at that place. The [illegible] is expected to take place next week.

LOCAL.

Registrar Harris' mortuary record for the week ending yesterday, shows 334 deaths in this City, including the number who died in the public institutions. These figures show a decrease of 39 as compared with those of the previous week, and 100 as compared with the returns of the corresponding week of last year. It is worthy of note that last week's mortality returns are lower than those of any week for several years past.

The steamship *Relief*, while lying off Red Hook Point, in the East River, caught fire yesterday. The flames were extinguished by the aid of the Harbor Police.

Several New-York butchers have commenced [illegible] Metropolitan Board of Health, for [illegible] latter from taking Fortieth-street. The test case, that of Susman Shuster, who keeps his slaughter-house in Stanton-street, was argued in the General Term, Supreme Court, yesterday, before a full Bench, and decision reserved.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Jerome Park races. The day was fine, the attendance large, and the racing unequaled in quality. The hurdle race was won by *Blackbird*, beating *Zigzag* by a neck, after a splendid race, *Citadel* and *General Williams* running a dead heat for the third place. Time, 3:29¼. Mr. Sanford's *Earring* won the Jockey Club Handicap, beating *Climax*, (second,) *Gilroy*, (third,) *Onward*, *Luther*, *Hampton Court*, *Enchantress* and *Maid of Honor*. Time, 3:11. *Morrissey* won the Consolation Handicap, beating *James A. Conelly*, the Vandal colt, (second,) *Rivoli* and *Dazzle*. Time, 3:41. The selling purse was won by Mr. Jerome's *Redwing*, beating *Ripley*, (second,) and *Annie Workman*. Time, 2:17¼.

The Workingmen's Eight-Hour Convention met last evening at No. 267 Bowery—Mr. John Ennis, President, in the chair. The delegates presented their instructions from the various trades represented by them, all of them expressing sympathy with the law, but many of them deeming its early enforcement inexpedient.

The General Term of the Common Pleas has decided that a steamboat company are liable for property stolen from the stateroom of a passenger, the latter having the key in his possession at the time of the theft.

The Prussian brig *Courier* collided yesterday with the Brooklyn ferry-boat *Nebraska*. Her bowsprit struck the gentlemen's cabin and carried away some of the woodwork.

Three men were suffocated to death by the gases in a well in Williamsburgh, into which they descended yesterday. A fourth, who went down to their rescue, narrowly escaped the same fate.

Thousands of people took advantage of the delightful weather yesterday afternoon, and attended the regular concert at Central Park.

"A Sort of Protectorate" Wanted for Mexico.

The almost incredible story of the seizure of Santa Anna by an American Commodore, his enforced departure for Havana, and his surrender to the Mexican Liberals, appears to be confirmed by intelligence received at Philadelphia yesterday. One of Santa Anna's attendants has reached Havana in the *Virginia*, whose Captain delivered the old adventurer up to Mexican vessels under protest. Assuming these facts to be established, the dispatch previously received from another source, reporting his trial and impending execution, is probably not without foundation.

If the circumstances have been in any material respect correctly reported, the action of Commodore Rowe in taking Santa Anna off a steamer in which he was at perfect liberty to travel, in detaining him a prisoner on board a United States vessel, and then compelling him to leave the coast for no offence known to our laws, is altogether inexplicable. It is hardly possible to conceive of a naval commander so ignorant of his duty as to meddle with concerns over which he had no proper jurisdiction, and to arrest a traveler whose right to land at Vera Cruz, or anywhere on the Mexican coast, could only be disputed by the Mexicans themselves. The alleged approval of a British naval officer, whose vessel happened to be present, cannot change this aspect of the case. It was a wanton officiousness for which no excuse can be found in international law, or in the relations of this country to Mexico. The subsequent proceeding by Mexican boats, in compelling an unarmed American steamer to deliver up one of her passengers, is an outrage which no Government can overlook without dishonor.

Whatever the details of these occurrences may prove to be, and whatever be their immediate result, they afford an apt illustration of the false position occupied by the United States toward Mexico. Its contiguity to our territory, and the everlasting strife which makes it an undesirable neighbor, expose us to difficulties which we can neither obviate nor overcome. We have assumed the duties of a guardian without a shadow of tangible authority. The expulsion of the French from Mexico was unquestionably the work of our Government, undertaken for reasons which can only have their ultimate development in a policy that shall exclude from this continent all influences save American influences. Our soldiers for many months played the *rôle* of policemen on the Rio Grande, and now our sailors are acting in the same capacity in the Gulf of Mexico. Maximilian might still have been Emperor but for our interference, and it is at least possible that Commodore Rowe's excessive zeal has freed Juarez from a formidable rival.

Is it not clear that we have done too much or too little? What has been done rests primarily upon the responsibility appertaining to this country, as the first power on the Continent, and as the guardian of American in opposition to European interests. We have assumed it to be our duty to shield the struggling Republic of Mexico from the ambitious intrigues of Napoleon, and though diplomacy happily sufficed, the obligation to interpose force would have been unavoidable had that eventuality been rendered necessary. Commodore Rowe may have entertained the idea of carrying out the same principle. He may have thought that the Government which resisted Napoleon's efforts in behalf of Maximilian would approve the keeping out of Santa Anna. And so it would if our policy in regard to Mexico were founded boldly and intelligently upon the only principle which justified the aid already given to Juarez and the Liberal Party.

This, then, is the alternative before us—we must either recede from the position taken, and confess that our efforts in favor of the party now dominant in Mexico have been gratuitous and indefensible, or we must substitute methodical for spasmodic interference, and establish over that country a protectorate somewhat akin to that which the *Tribune* proposes to establish over "riotous South American communities." One essential difference, however, should be insisted on. The *Tribune's* notion of a protectorate associates the United States with England and France; whereas the protectorate needed for Mexico is one to which European partners should not be admitted. With this qualifying consideration, it is of the highest importance that our diplomacy and our police vigilance on the Rio Grande and in the Gulf be followed by a defined and formal assertion of American authority over the affairs of Mexico, pending the establishment of order and the organization of some respectable local Government. Unless we proclaim this as the policy of the United States, and prepare for its responsibilities, much that the Washington authorities have attempted will remain unfinished and unprofitable.

These matters must wait, however, until the restoration of the Union shall enable our Government to speak and act with a degree of positiveness that will command both respect and success. At the present moment [illegible] in the condition best fitted for a vigorous foreign policy. With reconstruction perfected, we shall have strength adequate to all emergencies, and it will have no more appropriate field of exercise than disorganized and hitherto unmanageable Mexico.

Santa Anna and His New-York Patron.

The younger writers for the *Tribune*, apparently, know nothing of the antecedents of Mr. Gabor Naphegyi, the patron of Santa Anna. Otherwise we judge they would hardly give the prominence they do to his version of the Mexican adventurer's recent movements. Naphegyi is doubtless a very fit associate or conscience-keeper of that wretched old man. He came here in advance of Kossuth fifteen odd years ago, representing himself as the private secretary of the Hungarian refugee. He went to the British Provinces—notably to Toronto, in the same character. There he applied for a professorship in the University, and, as we have heard, came near getting it. He *would* have got it, some say, but for two intervening facts. His weakness or his strength was chemistry, about which, it turned out, he knew enough to enable him, if he chose, to blow up half the college buildings. One experiment should have been enough for the learned body of examiners. But his patriotism pleaded for him. He was Kossuth's secretary. *There* he would have certainly had the faculty, but for some doubting member, who made inquiry direct of Kossuth, who was then sojourning in New-York, whether his friend Gabor Naphegyi was all right. Kossuth promptly replied that respecting Naphegyi he knew nothing whatever, except that he had heard of him as an adventurous Hungarian Jew. *That* put an end to the aspirations of Naphegyi for a professorship of chemistry. But the chap had brass enough to survive the exposure in the Provinces for several months. He went into the manufacture of beet-root sugar to the extent of buying a few pounds of common muscovado and distributing the same among the local editors as genuine *native stuff*—the production of G. Naphegyi. The editors all praised its grit, until they found that the fellow had never even made an ounce, although scores of farmers had sold him beets by the ton, *on trust*.

Much more might be said. What we have stated is doubtless within the knowledge of the editor of the *Tribune*. His subordinates might as well get an inkling of the facts.

The Pariahs of Society Among Us.

Those who may have become satiated with the excitements created by the daily reports of suicides and murders in the upper and middle grades of society, might turn their attention to a case—not at all extraordinary, we fear—in the lower strata of our City life.

On Saturday, the 15th of June, Widow Alice McMahon went to board with Mrs. Catharine Cofay, at the residence of the latter, No. 158 Mott-street. Mrs. Cofay at that time took in boarders, having the lease, as it appears, of some portion of the building, sufficient to entitle her to the rank and eminence of the landlady, or "woman of the house," according to the local vernacular. Mrs. Cofay, by the testimony of her brother, as well as that of her neighbors generally, was a woman of intemperate habits and of violent temper. But, professionally, she was complaisant enough to such boarders as were to her liking, to offer them the "comforts of a home." Mrs. Alice McMahon had especial favor. She shared the landlady's bed. And this continued from the 15th to the night of the 20th of June. On that evening they had a sort of private "wake" on their own account. They partook of some ardent spirits. The survivor, whose story of the night's occurence was given in yesterday's Times, says they had just fifteen cents' worth of Bourbon, and, thereupon, lay down to an innocent sleep, side by side.

The landlady, it seems, "took in washing," and about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, a customer came to the door of the room occupied by the landlady and her lodger, to make a deposit of soiled linen. This person seems to have been accustomed to the ways of the house. He tried to open the bedroom door; but there was an obstruction inside, and that obstruction proved to be the dead body of Mrs. Catharine Cofay. The body was hacked and cut around the head and neck. Broken glass was scattered around the floor; and the live occupant of the room, Mrs. Alice McMahon, who had slept the sleep of innocence till the moment when the man with the linen called, (according to her own sworn testimony,) just awoke to consciousness in time to find her patron and protector a lifeless corpse.

The story has some incidents to it besides that brought out by the testimony of the brother of the deceased. She was a drunkard, no doubt. She was a very common drunkard, judging from the free-and-easy style of the brother's testimony. But aside from that particular fact, independent testimony was adduced showing that the murdered woman (for there must have been murder in the case) was quarreling during a large part of the night preceding her death with a set of rough characters on the stoop in front of her house. When the row terminated outside (whether by the natural exhaustion of the combatants or by the interference of the Police does not appear) it recommenced inside; and previous to indulging in the slight refection with her lodger and bed-companion, Mrs. Cofay had a general skirmish with the occupants of the building. What transpired after the private repast in the landlady's room is known only so far as the dubious evidence we have summed up goes to show. The lodger may have committed the murder. She may *not*. Some additional light may be thrown on the case hereafter, or the whole may rest in black obscurity.

Meanwhile it may, without undue prejudice to the Police patrol of the Mott-street district, be asked: How came it that a drunken brawl outside of No. 137 was permitted for hours, on the eve of the murder, without their interference? There is sufficient independent testimony to show that the peace of the neighborhood was disturbed by the noisy conduct of the tenant and her companions. The Excise Law may not reach these dens of drunkenness and riot, but the fact that *there is an Excise Law*, and one of a stringent character, should constitute the strongest reason for watching and suppressing disorderly places of the character of this Mott-street boarding-house. It was, as appears by the testimony, a place where unlicensed tippling was the common indulgence; and if it had been reported upon as such, this murder of a wretched old female drunkard would probably not have been added to the dismal list of crimes which have recently startled the community.

Of the tenement proprietors who, knowingly, let their buildings to such a class of householders, at exorbitant rents, what need, or what can be said? A member of the City Council was openly charged by a brother councilor, the other day, with being regularly concerned in the agency for procuring *good-paying* tenants of the class that society ordinarily brands as outcasts. Nobody felt particularly outraged. We are all getting so used to these charges and criminations, and they are so seldom disproven, or even denied, that it is taken apparently for granted that things *cannot* and *need not* be any better than they are. How fared Duffy, the Pearl-street tenement proprietor, who laughed and jeered at the Police, the other day, because they asked that he should have a "fire-escape" provided for his buildings, according to the provisions of the law? A nominal fine was imposed, with a short term of imprisonment. The latter penalty, we hear, has been remitted. It may be said that things are no better in larger communities. Without assenting to that, we ought to hold ourselves responsible for doing better here. We have an admirable Police system. We have a well-organized Board of Health. We have, in the main, an intelligent public opinion. But we are sluggish in our efforts to strike heavy and *telling* blows at real and tangible evils within our reach. And for that reason these evils should be talked about, and preached about *constantly*, in a rational way, so as to make people *think*—the hardest task in "the whole duty of man."

A Premium for Scalps.

The white settlers on the frontier seem determined to drag the country into an Indian war, and are adopting every means in their power to foment a war spirit on both sides. The Indians have been tormented and assailed in every conceivable way, until in retaliation they have taken to pillage and murder. We have the authority not only of correspondents on the frontier, but of a Committee of Investigation, for stating that the present Indian troubles have been brought about by the whites. Gen. Sherman himself says that the Cheyennes, formerly friendly, whose village was destroyed by Gen. Hancock, are now numbered among our most implacable foes, and are seeking revenge for their wrongs wherever they come in contact with the whites.

With all their inhumanity and barbarity they have not yet equaled the white settlers of Colorado in bloodthirstiness. At a mass meeting held in one of the little towns in that Territory recently, a fund of $5,000 was subscribed for the purpose of *buying Indian scalps*, and $25 each is to be paid for scalps *with the ears on*. From this it would seem that the citizens of that delectable Territory cannot trust each other in a matter which they represent to be of such vital importance to themselves, and so require the ears to be produced with each scalp lest some dishonest cut-throat should make two out of one, and so obtain more than his share of blood money. One enterprising individual, who is enrolling a company of Indian scouts under the authority of Gov. Hunt, publicly boasts of his exploits as a guerrilla during the war, and proudly parades his infamous record as a reason why he should be employed upon a hunt for redskins. Gov. Hunt himself sanctions all this fiendishness, and in his orders authorizing the enrollment of cut-throats, he promises that each shall be allowed to retain whatever plunder he may secure. The war-cry of "booty and beauty" has brought to his standard several hundred adventurers who are "eager for the fray," but, fortunately, the supply of horses and equipments is not sufficient to set them in the field. To remedy this a call is made for the loan of horses for thirty days, with the assurance that by the end of that time the troops will have stolen a sufficient number for their future use.

Gen. Sherman at first refused to permit this unauthorized warfare—if warfare it can possibly be called—but so great has been the pressure brought upon him, that he has finally consented to the equipment of volunteers to act under his orders. How subservient such troops will be to his will is evinced in their first orders calling for volunteers, wherein it is stated that the several companies will recognize no officers but their own, but will act as guerrillas, killing Indians wherever they may be found, and securing their scalps with the ears on. In this count of scalps it is the ears only that are available, and whether they belonged to the valiant warrior, slain in fair fight, or were cut from the head of some terrified, fleeing woman or child, is immaterial. A pair of ears are worth $25, and the market is not affected by age or sex.

While all this is most revolting to read, and a disgrace to our people and to the age in which we live, the blame should not fall entirely upon the frontier settlers. The responsibility rests with the Government, which has for years sanctioned such treatment of the Indians. Year after year the authorities have been warned by men familiar with Indian affairs, that unless the agents, traders and settlers were restrained from swindling and killing the unfortunate red men, the latter would combine for the purpose of retaliation. No longer ago than last Fall, the matter was brought before Congress, and the outrages which the Indians had sustained were freely detailed. No steps, however, were taken to remedy the evils. On the contrary, by sending a military force to the border, the commanders of which had no power to make treaties or to assume responsibilities, matters were rendered still worse. When the Chief Satanta told Gen. Hancock how his people had been swindled and plundered by the whites, and how the soldiers shot his young men whenever they saw them, the General replied, substantially, "I cannot redress your grievances—I cannot protect you in future—but if you don't keep quiet, and submit to the white man, I can and shall punish you."

This is just what the settlers, without a shadow of authority, propose to do in the future on their own responsibility. Because the Indians, outraged beyond the power of endurance, have commenced making reprisals, they are to be slaughtered indiscriminately and their ears sold for $25 per pair. And this, too, when experience has demonstrated that Indians can, by proper treatment, be rendered quiet, orderly, self-supporting citizens. Indeed, so well-behaved, so intelligent and trustworthy have the Indians of this State become, that the propriety of giving them the right of suffrage is now being discussed in the Constitutional Convention. What has been done with the Indians of this State, and with other tribes West and South, can be done with every tribe that roams the prairies.

A Committee of Investigation, consisting of Gens. Sully, Parker, Buford and Sandborn, and Messrs. Kenney and Blauvais, have been visiting numerous tribes of the West this Spring and Summer, and have recently submitted, through Gen. Buford, their report. These gentlemen are unanimous in declaring that the present Indian troubles are brought about by the machinations of white men. They say "it is nothing but a raid upon the Treasury of the United States by the frontiersmen and army contractors. These men band together and make false reports of alleged massacres by Indians, and then call upon the Government to send troops to protect them, when in fact they only ask for them that they may grow rich from the supplies furnished them." They recommend that the Indians be located upon reservations in the Indian Territory, and that only such white men as are absolutely necessary to transact their business be permitted to go near them. Instead of thieving traders and bad whisky send them missionaries and teachers. Thus located they would raise stock, corn, wheat and all crops necessary for their subsistence. This policy which they recommend is unquestionably the true one to pursue in the future. For the present, a large number of troops should be hurried to the border for the purpose of protecting the whites and also of saving to the Indians their "scalps with the ears on."

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Moss has reproduced the drama of "Shamus O'Brien" as the second attraction of his Summer season at this theatre; and Mr. Bryant has reappeared in his clever vivification of the hero of Le Fanu's song and of Maeder's play. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the peculiar qualities that have recommended this drama to the popularity it seems to enjoy. Its merits were appropriately recognized upon the original production of the piece, and it is only needful to state now that the very picturesque scenery, the intelligent "realities," and all those minor details which formerly lent it much effectiveness are revived to give color and interest to current representations. It would be unjust, however, to let Mr. Bryant's acting slip by without a freer recognition of the improvements which have been made in that as well as in all of his performances. Mr. Bryant is no longer nervous and unfinished in his delineations of Irish character, and although his performances may not give evidence of that elaborateness which comes of hard study, they nevertheless exhibit a natural finish, which is the result of careful practice and an intelligent appreciation of the lessons of experience. "Shamus O'Brien" is quite well played, at present, by the rest of the company at Wallack's, particularly in the instances of Mrs. Jennings' animated performance of the entirely passive part of *Mary*, and by Mrs. Wm. Winter, who gives a fresh interest to the character of the lively young widow, and an interest that does not overstep the bounds within which the dramatist controls her. Mr. Hagan is somewhat extravagant, and at times farcical in his representation of the villainies of *Corney Ryan*, the informer; but with all his sins, he does not deserve to be called "a villing," as Mr. Norton anathematizes him.

French Theatre.

That histrionic insanity, which, periodically with the Summer, falls upon theatricals, and makes so many youthful ornaments of the useful trades for a time paralytic in their own honest spheres, has appeared this season with the usual severity. The French Theatre is the scene of the latest ravages of this scourge, and Mr. F. H. Leggett is the name of its most recent victim. This gentleman—who bears a striking likeness to Edwin Booth—and a limited collection of mild comedians, representing the various degrees of madness, gave a harmless performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at that theatre last evening. The audience was not numerous, and was evidently prepared to be entertained. Mr. Loveday's *Romeo*, Mrs. Hind's *Nurse*, and Mrs. Stetson's *Juliet*, were perhaps the least innocent of humor, and if that is to be considered a virtue in the two former instances, they exceeded in the virtue. Mr. Leggett is announced to appear as *Shylock* to-night, and he certainly seems to be quite visionary enough to do so, unless some of his friends rescue him from a further indulgence in the folly which has led him on so far in a pursuit which can never be maintained in its present extravagance.

Broadway Theatre.

"Lady Isabel" and "Leah" having executed their mission, Miss Lucille Western appeared at this establishment on Monday evening, as *Cynthia*, in Buckstone's once popular drama of "Flowers of the Forest." Despite the lofty aspirations of the thermometer, the house was well filled with an audience that, like most of Miss Western's audiences, manifested a commendable disposition to "sit it out," at all hazards. In regard to the performance itself, it need only be said that the lady as the Gipsy girl, gave us a picture replete with the same crudities and the same good points, in about equal proportion, that marked her delineation of *Madame Vine* and the forsaken Jewess. Genius freely crops out and bubbles up—but it is genius unpolished, unrefined, *raw*. It needs *boiling* down. Whether as regards style or physique, we begin to think Miss Western should be considered the female Forrest of the American stage. She has certainly many striking peculiarities in common with that robust actor, and to these she is probably more indebted for her popularity than anything else. The *Starlight Bess* of Mr. George Stoddart was a very satisfactory performance. The *Lady Agnes* of Miss Hattie Thorne was of but little account, but quite as much so perhaps as could be expected of a bride of an evening. The same observations hold good touching the insipidity of Mr. Rockwell's *Alfred*. Mr. Jack, as *The Kinchin, or Gipsy Thief*, infused as much humor into the part as it would reasonably bear; while Mr. Sheridan, as *Ishmael, the Wolf*, presented us with as villainous a potraiture of the unconditional stage ruffian as ever gladdened the hearts of the juvenile critics who used to infest the pit of the east side theatres in the palmy days of the late lamented Mr. Kirby. We need only add that the play is placed upon the stage in a sufficiently attractive style to insure it, with Miss Western's acting, a run at least for the current week.

New-York Museum—Opening of the New Theatre.

The New-York Museum is the name by which the long threatened rival to Mr. Barnum's moral institution shall henceforth be known, and its locality, on Broadway, within a few inches of Thirtieth-street, makes it peculiarly convenient to that portion of our island population which, according to a popular managerial fiction, has been heretofore isolated from the elevating influences of the drama. The isolated population attended Monday evening in large numbers, and listened first to an address in heroic verse, which made no pretence to wit or humor, and was thereby an appropriate induction to and foreshadowing of the performances by the dramatic company which followed. The address was written by Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, who has since died—after the manner of the gentleman spoken of in the "Streets of New-York," and was delivered by Mr. H. B. Phillips. After the address, which pleasingly invoked "Hope"—

> "The bright-wing'd seraph, whose enchanting smile
> The cares of life can lessen or beguile,"

Mr. Banvard invoked memory by unwinding his once famous and profitable panorama of the Mississippi, in a lower saloon, quite apart from the curiosity halls and the principal theatre. Succeeding the geographical recollections which the panorama aroused, the patriotic emotions were awakened by an earnest utterance of the national hymns, which the audience were invited to hear from the lips of the company that was marshaled in customary line upon the stage in the "Lecture-room," while the national banners of America, Russia, France and England were waved in anticipatory union over its hopeful heads. Following these recreations came the dramatic performance, which, upon this occasion, comprised the comedies of "A Husband of an Hour" and "Jenny Lind." These occurred upon a stage which is proudly described by the management as five feet wider than any other in the City. The opening entertainment being of a quiet character, and but thinly populated, this immense area of stage, as may be supposed, was rather a disadvantage than a benefit. However, it invites almost reckless scenic display and prodigal spectacular effects—both of which will doubtless be heard of there in the future. The members of the company engaged in the opening performance seemed somewhat timid, and lacked a confidence which a few undoubtedly kindly-disposed but rather intrusive members of the audience sought to instil. There was the evidence of hurry about much, however. Hurry in the arrangement of the stuffed birds and the stuffed but ferocious beasts that reposed in a happy but unnatural proximity in any of the half dozen narrow but laden curiosity-halls, which have to be crossed in pairs and by convenient stairs from the Wallack-like entrance before the theatre proper is reached. The latter is a broad but depressed looking space, light and unsubstantial, but clean, and with an orchestra gallery hung above the actors, for the inspiration of which Mr. Banvard doubtless delved into the history of the theatres of old Rome, where we are told the musicians stood above the actors on the stage, and accompanied the ballet with their copper tibiæ or flutes. But Mr. Banvard's musicians appear to despise this revived arrangement, since they occupied on the opening night an unrailed space in the conventional situation. Theatre contains three circles and a parquette, and is said to be capable of holding 2,000 persons. The audience Monday evening may have numbered about 1,300. To the vague preliminary announcements of the opening performance the absence of the other 700 who would doubtless have come, must be attributed. The manager of the new Museum has laid more stress upon the peculiar system of its ventilation, its air well, &c., than upon anything else; but it is likely that Mr. Banvard is aware of the rarity of perfect ventilation in our public buildings, and he probably feels that could the public be brought to appreciate that fact properly, it would readily credit his Museum with the possession of the greatest curiosity in the City, and its attractiveness would be fixed for all future time. There is still much to be done, however, before the new museum can take the prize in this particular. The opening performance is to be repeated every afternoon and evening this week.

The English papers in commenting on that absurdity of modern theatricals, the appearance before the curtain (on the call of the audience) of two or three actors at the conclusion of an act, in relations discordant to those they have just been sustaining in the play—*e. g.*, *Othello* picking up boquets for the woman he has just smothered, &c.—and also of its companion absurdity, the lifting of the curtain on tableaux, which, though natural for a moment, may be ridiculous two seconds afterward,—note that a modification of these ridiculous conventionalities has taken place in one of the London theatres, where, if the scene is encored, the curtain is lifted but discloses the characters in a new set of positions. These impromptu tableaux, it is remarked, may be renewed as often as the tableau is demanded. The origin of the innovation, however, can scarcely be claimed by our English cousins. If we are not mistaken, something like it was introduced at Wallack's theatre when the elder of that name was manager. We remember, also, during the performance of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," the hero brings one of the acts to an ending by a leap which is supposed to be made into dangerous depths; and when Mr. Lester Wallack appeared before the curtain after this nightly feat, it was not in the handsome dress coat which he wore at the time of its performance, but in a torn and soiled garment, with his arm in a sling, and his whole appearance giving that idea of disarrangement and discomfort which would be the most natural result of his jump.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, June 22.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There has been received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to day, fractional currency to the amount of $503,100. The amount sent away during the same period is as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York $100,000 and to the National Banks and others $162,394. Total $262,394.

The amount of national currency issued during the week was $291,370, and the total amount issued to date $303,303,826. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $4,911,947. There is left in actual circulation at this date $298,391,879.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks, reported to-day, are as follows: As security for circulating notes $340,544,500, and for deposits of public moneys $39,102,950. Total $379,647,450.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was $519,600.

The following are the receipts for customs at the ports below-named, from June 8 to the 15th, inclusive: Boston, $315,158; Philadelphia, $256,820; Baltimore, $175,331—total, $747,309. The returns from New-York for the above period have not yet been received. The receipts from that port from June 1 to the 8th, inclusive, reported this morning, amount to $2,049,827.

The sum of nine hundred dollars was received from a party indebted to the Government, one day this week, and was placed in the conscience fund, the remittance being of that character.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Memphis, Tenn., has, on its own application, ceased to be a depository of public moneys and a financial agent of the United States.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The President has recognized Arnold Marquese, as Consul-General of Peru in New-York; Jacob Loeb, as Consular Agent of France at Wilmington, N. C.; and Frederick Chastanet, as Consular Agent of France at Savannah, Ga.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a communication from the Surveyor-General of Dakotah, transmitting for approval a surveying contract and bond, with special instructions to United States Deputy Surveyors, dated June 7, 1867, for the survey of the public lands on the Red River of the North, adjoining the Pembina settlement and the international boundary, or the forty-ninth degree of north latitude. The contract authorizes the extension of the seventh guide meridian west from the eleventh stand, and parallel north to the intersection with the international boundary or the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, as established by Major Long in 1823, and commemorated by a post on the west bank of the Red River of the North, and the extension of a line west from the said post in the extent required to include the Pembina settlement.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Gen. Sherman at Omaha—The Indian Troubles Likely to be Settled.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 22.

Omaha dispatches say that Gen. Sherman arrived to-day from North Platte and Fort Sedgwick. Gen. Sanborn also arrived, accompanied by Gen. Alrick, Special Indian Agent at Laramie.

Gen. Sanborn reports that Spotted Tail was at Laramie trying in good faith to make some amicable adjustment of the Indian troubles. A few days ago he showed his sincerity by seizing and turning over to Gen. Sherman a white man, who proposed to attack a train near by. This man is now in custody at North Platte.

Gen. Sanborn also reports the establishment of friendly relations with the Crow Indians, and thinks the troubles with all the tribes can be settled, except the Cheyennes.

Gen. Augur is *en route* from the Black Hills to Laramie, and would be at the latter place to-day.

A St. Joseph special dispatch says that advices from Snake River, Colorado, report a fall of five feet of snow on the ground, which with what was already on the ground makes seven feet.

The Southern Orphans' Gift Sheme—Quarrel Among the Managers—Palmer & Co., Indicted.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 22.

The so-named Southern Orphans' Gift Enterprize Relief Association, advertised as a grand scheme for the benefit of Southern orphans, and by which scheme large amounts of money were raised, suddenly came to grief last night at Concordia Hall in a manner entirely unsatisfactory to the shareholders, and in a way anything but beneficial to the Southern orphan children. A quarrel arose among the managers over the funds that had been collected, and on the testimony of Mrs. John L. Hammond, the President of the Association, the Grand Jury found presentments against the firm of Palmer & Co. for violating the laws of the State of Maryland prohibiting lotteries. It is stated that only 30,000 out of the 600,000 tickets have been sold, and that the most valuable prizes announced had been retired from the scheme.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Testimony of Hon. Frederick W. Seward—Rehearsal of the Circumstances of the Attempted Assassination of Secretary Seward.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, June 22.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding, in presence of an increased number of spectators, no small proportion of whom were ladies, occupying seats within the bar.

The Court was formally opened at 10 o'clock, and the defence asked that Benjamin M. Vanderpool be recalled. The witness was not in the court-room, and it was understood that the defence should have the privilege of recalling him some future time.

Mrs. Martha Murray was sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—Witness lives at the Herndon House, corner of Ninth and F-sts.; has lived there for ten years; at the time of the assassination witness' husband kept the Herndon House; a man named Lewis Payne or Wood, boarded there; he boarded there for two weeks before the assassination; witness does not remember exactly the day Payne left there, but thinks it was on the day of the assassination; at least he was there two weeks on the day of the assassination; Payne came in at three o'clock and paid his board, and said he was going to Baltimore; witness then ordered the dinner for Payne earlier than usual, and that was the last witness saw of him; Payne occupied a corner room on Ninth-street, called "Room No. 6;" it was a third-story room; Payne called alone when he first applied for board; I did not know Mrs. Surratt; do not know the prisoner nor any member of the Surratt family.

No cross-examination.

Wm. D. Bell, (colored,) sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I am a servant of Secretary Seward's and was there April 14, 1865; I remember the circumstances that occurred that day; on April 14, 1865, I was in Mr. Secretary Seward's house; the bell rang at a quarter past ten and I went to the door and a tall, heavy-built man came and asked for Mr. Seward; I refused to admit him, and the man said he came from Dr. Verdi, and insisted he was compelled to see Mr. Seward; the man insisted and at last he went up; at the door of the room the man saw Mr. Frederick Seward, and said he had a prescription from Dr. Verdi; Frederick Seward went in and found his father asleep, and came out and said the man could not go in; the man insisted and some loud conversation ensued, when witness reminded them to be more quiet; the man was very polite to witness, and said he understood all; the man then started apparently to go down stairs, and witness was in front of him, but after going down a few steps the man jumped back, and attacked Mr. Frederick Seward, and hit him over the head with something; witness then ran down stairs and gave the alarm, and then a soldier came up; in the meantime, however, the man remounted his horse and went off, and witness followed him as far as I-street; witness afterward saw the man at Gen. Augur's Headquarters, and recognized him as Lewis Payne, one of the assassination conspirators, witness testified to the same facts as were testified to by him at the assassination trials.

No cross-examination.

Hon. Frederick W. Seward was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I am Assistant Secretary of State, and was so in April, 1865; reside at Madison-place, Fifteenth-street, and did reside there in April, 1865; Gen. Augur's Headquarters were just below my residence; on the night of April 14, 1865, I was in my own room, which adjoins that of my father, in the third story of the house; the house fronts Lafayette-square; my father's room was in the front part of the house, and mine adjoins. Witness here described the wounds his father had received by being thrown from a carriage, &c., and witness then resumed: My father's right arm was broken; he lay upon his bed with his arm toward the right side and was in a recumbent position, but was supported by a frame-work; my father was suffering for want of sleep, and it was an object to keep him as quiet as possible; in my father's room was my sister, who has since died, and a soldier, Robinson; I was in my own room, and my wife was there also; my mother was in her room back of that of my father; a little after ten o'clock on the night of April 14, I heard some one come up stairs; I stepped into the passage-way and saw a stout, heavy-built man, who said he was a messenger from Dr. Verdi and that he had some medicine to deliver personally; I told him that we were trying to compose Mr. Seward to sleep, but he persisted, and seemed to be determined to obey the order; after some further conversation I told him he could not see him, and the man turned to go away, and I turned toward my room, when I heard a quick step behind me, and turning I saw the man come back with a navy revolver in his hand; it flashed through my mind in a moment that the pistol was an additional reason why the man should not see my father; the man then attacked me, and in the scuffle we fell into my father's room, and I remember nothing distinctly, but have a recollection of two persons picking up my father; who was bloody, and remember hearing some one say that he was not dead; I was then taken to my room and knew nothing until I recovered consciousness; I never saw the man afterward.

No cross-examination.

Mrs. Frederick Seward, sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont, testified that when she entered the passage-way, on the night of April 14, she saw a man grappled with her husband; while she was looking, the door of the Secretary of State's room burst open, and witness' husband and the man fell into the room; the next I saw was a man on the bed on Mr. Seward, and then I saw two men fighting at the foot of the bed, apparently for the purpose of keeping some one from going around the bed; Miss Seward, my sister-in-law, asked me not to allow them to carry her father off: the Secretary of State was then lying on the floor covered with the bed-cover; I then saw them lift the Secretary of State up, and I attended to my husband, who was wounded about the head; it was some time before he spoke; I saw Col. Seward come up stairs; when Payne went out he had a gash across his forehead.

Col. Augustus Seward, sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont, and testified that he was in bed the night of the assassination, and was wakened by the screams of my sister, and ran up stairs and saw two men scuffling, and I first supposed it was my father, who was delirious, and after seeing him noticed I was mistaken; I thought then it was a nurse, and grappled with him, and was struck with what I supposed to be a decanter from the table; the man was then pushed out, and as he passed the passage lamp I noticed it was no one in the house who belonged there; I afterward saw the man on the *Monitor*, and recognized him as the man Payne, who was tried at the Arsenal; I then got a pistol and went to the front door, and was told by Wm. Bell that the man had gone off.

No cross-examination.

James L. Maddox, sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I was property man at Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865; I was on the stage that night between ten and eleven o'clock; remember hearing the report of a pistol; was standing on the left hand side, near the President's box; Harry Hawk, the comedian, was on the stage at the time; did not see Mr. Withers on the stage; as soon as I heard the report of the pistol I saw some one run off the stage at the first entrance, right hand side, and then I heard some one call for water; I ran for a pitcher and gave it up in the box, but did not know then what had happened; I was excited; I do not recollect what I did; think I heard the report of the pistol about two hours after the President came in; witness described the box and its position; I took two American flags to the box, and I knew it was to be decorated for the President; I knew John W. Booth; I saw him in front of the theatre at four o'clock on the afternoon of April 14, on horseback; I saw him afterward at Tattersall's restaurant that day; that was the last time I saw Booth; Booth kept his horse in the alley back of the theatre; I leased the stable to Booth, and collected the rent for it; Booth engaged the stable the December before the assassination; a man nick-named Peanut John attended Booth's horse; I saw Peanut John that night; the stable was in an alley back of the theatre.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—I was "property-man," and it was my business to be on the stage; Spangler was a carpenter, and was that night a scene-shifter; he was on the stage all that night; I spoke to him three minutes before the shot was fired; if he had been absent the absence would have been noticed, as there was a good deal of scene-shifting; it took half an hour to play the third act, and if in the course of that half hour Spangler had left the stage the progress of the play would have been checked; it was between twelve and one o'clock; I heard the President was coming to the theatre that night; I did not see Spangler in front of the theatre that night; when the shot was fired I was at the first entrance, left hand side; in the last part of the second act that night I was in front of the house, did not see Spangler there then; if I had seen Spangler there I would have noticed it; do not know the prisoner; have no recollection of seeing a man who looked like him that night; if I had seen Spangler there my knowledge of his duties would have attracted my attention to him.

George W. Robinson was called and sworn:

Mr. Bradley asked if his testimony related to Mr. Seward, and Mr. Carrington replied affirmatively.

Mr. Merrick objected to it, for he did not see what it had to do with the charge laid in the indictment. The prisoner was charged with murdering and conspiring to murder Mr. Lincoln and not Mr. Seward, and he could not therefore see the relevancy of this testimony.

Judge Fisher said he supposed it was proposed to show that this was a part of the same conspiracy that resulted in the killing of Mr. Lincoln.

The defence noted an exception to the ruling and witness was then examined by Mr. Carrington, and testified he was a soldier of the Eighth Maine Volunteers, and in April, 1865, was detailed as a nurse for Mr. Seward, who had been injured by being thrown from a carriage. Witness then testified to the fact that, while engaged in his duties that night, he heard some one coming up stairs, and afterwards Mr. Frederick Seward came and said he would not have his father disturbed. Witness then detailed the circumstances of the attack upon Mr. Frederick Seward at the door. The man struck at witness with a knife, and [illegible] then came in and leaped upon Mr. Seward's bed; when the man came in he pushed Miss Seward aside, and when he leaped upon the bed Miss Seward ran to the window and cried murder; witness leaped upon the bed, and in a scuffle was wounded twice about the shoulder, and he made an effort to cut witness in the breast; while doing this, witness and the man were clinched; after witness got the knife where he could not use it, witness grabbed for the man's throat; while we were scuffling I was grabbed from behind, and I supposed it was a confederate, but afterward found out it was Major Seward; I turned to Major Seward and told him to let me go, and to grab the other man and cut his throat; we then got to the door, and Payne got away, and on the way down he struck Mr. Hanson; struck the chief messenger of the State Department; I afterward recognized the man as Lewis Payne; witness received four wounds from Payne; one on the forehead, two on the right shoulder, and one under the left shoulder blade; during the scuffle I saw a revolver in Payne's hand; the knife was a long, bright, sharp one—what is called a bowie knife; Payne was dressed in a drab overcoat, dark pants and a slouch hat; I think he wore a pair of heavy boots, but don't recollect whether he wore spurs or not; after Payne had gone I saw splinters of the revolver; I saw the splinters also at the assassination conspiracy trial; I have the knife in my possession; it was presented to me by the Secretary of War. Witness here described the wounds on Mr. Frederick Seward's person. Witness then resumed, and said he then turned his attention to Mr. Seward, and found him lying on the floor; Miss Fannie Seward came up and asked if her father was dead, and Mr. Seward revived and said, "I am not dead; send for a doctor; send for the Police; close the house;" witness told him he had done all that, and Mr. Seward was then placed in bed; all the blows were struck at the Secretary of State while he was lying in bed; Payne struck at Mr. Seward five or six times, and with much force; the wounds appeared to be very severe; witness described Mr. Seward's wounds; Payne was a very strong man.

No cross-examination.

John V. Pyles sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson: Reside in Prince George's County, Maryland, and was a Justice of the Peace there; know John H. Surratt; I had a conversation with him either in 1864 or 1865; it was about three months before the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; witness had left home and was working at his mother's; Mr. Surratt came to me to sign papers as a Justice of the Peace; he seemed to be urgent to do the business, and we proposed to go over to my brother's, and while walking along Surratt said he wanted to go away to avoid the draft; I think he said he was going to Canada; I don't remember whether he wanted money to make his mother safe or not, or whether he wanted money for his voyage; I am not sure about the conversation, but think he wanted to make his mother secure in case of his failure to return; I partly understood that he was to raise money, and he wanted to secure his mother.

No cross-examination.

At 12:30 the court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Bradley asked that the question be now decided whether a witness could be recalled for the purpose of contradicting him.

Judge Fisher said he had already decided that point.

Mr. Bradley said he desired the Court to hear the question further, as they now had authorities in Court upon the subject.

Mr. Merrick hoped the Court would hear the authorities. He understood the other day that the prosecution had consented that witnesses who could be got here should be recalled.

Mr. Bradley said they desired to recall John Lee.

Judge Fisher asked if they proposed to cross-examine him with a view to discrediting him.

Mr. Bradley said they proposed to lay the foundation to contradict him flatly.

Mr. Bradley proposed to argue the merits of the motion.

Judge Fisher said he had decided the point already, and the common practice was not to allow that. If that rule were taken through, there was no telling how long this trial would be drawn out.

Mr. Bradley said there was no ingenuity whereby counsel could know what witnesses were to be called, and facts that would go to discredit the witnesses were not known until after they had been examined. It might protract the trial, but courts were organized to do justice, and justice should be done, even though time were exhausted.

Mr. Merrick argued that where facts were developed subsequent to a cross-examination that would tend to discredit the witness, it was a duty to recall the witness; and in support of this he read from Starke on Evidence, Sherwood's edition, page 242.

Mr. Merrick then argued that it was necessary to interrogate a witness first upon a point upon which it was proposed to contradict him. The rule now was that the witness must first be interrogated, and if after cross-examination facts are discovered that would tend to discredit him, the witness could be recalled to be examined upon such facts. (2 Broderick and Bingham, page 310.)

Mr. Merrick said all they asked was to be allowed to pursue such a course as would take the mask from perjury and show to the jury what the witnesses really were, and to expose them in all their hideous deformity.

Mr. Pierrepont argued that Mr. Merrick's construction of the cases referred to was not correct. He held that they could not call the witness to discredit unless he was first asked the question and before he had left the stand. This, he argued, was a question purely for the discretion of the Court, and, if the motion was allowed, there would be no hardship on the case. If the rule was right in one instance it was right in another, and no one could tell where such a cause would end in this long trial.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution desired to throw no obstacle in the way of the defence discrediting the witnesses, but something was due to the witness, and the defence should be compelled to lay the proper foundation before they could assail his general reputation for veracity. If any witness had been convicted of crime the defence had a way of proof by producing the record of such conviction. If the defence fail to make the foundation in the proper way they could not recall the witness for the purpose of laying such foundation. If it is absolutely essential to the ends of justice and there is no other way in which the witness can be discredited, then it might be allowed; but will the Court say, in the exercise of its judicial discretion, that a witness shall be recalled because some one has informed counsel that a witness has made statements contrary to his testimony on the stand. There was nothing to show that this was essential to the ends of justice.

Mr. Bradley said it was remarkable that upon this question no authority has been submitted to the Court.

Mr. Wilson said they supposed the question settled.

Mr. Bradley said that he did not so understand it. The question was submitted to the Court, and the prosecution was requested to furnish authority and produced none. He had understood the Court to say on a former occasion that he would not be governed by any decision except that of his immediate superior tribunal, and, therefore, at the risk of being critical, he (Mr. Bradley) would produce the authority of some of the most learned judges that had graced the Bench.

Mr. Bradley then proceeded to comment upon the authorities already produced. Referring to the case of witness John Lee, Mr. Bradley said it was not possible for the defence to know that Lee would be brought here from the wilds of Mississippi, or to know what he would testify to when here. It was manifest, therefore, that the defence was surprised, and they had a right, therefore, to call him back upon information received, to contradict any statement he had made. Suppose, after a witness left the stand, he declared his corruption, could he not be recalled for the purpose of proving his corruption?

Judge Fisher said it was probable he had not fully understood the point. He thought the motion was to recall the witnesses to examine them as to statements made before being placed on the witness stand.

Mr. Bradley said the principle was the same in either case; both were based on the rule of surprise. In Lee's case the defence proposed to prove that three days after the assassination, when the officers were seeking after Surratt, he (Lee) said he did not know Surratt, and had never seen him. The defence were surprised, because it could not be known that Lee would be placed on the stand, and did not ascertain that he had made counter-statements until after he had left the stand. It was insisted that all the authorities allowed the recall of the witness in such a case as had been stated. This principle extends not only to the case of John Lee, but also to another witness who had not left the Court-House when he avowed his corruption to several parties. The defence would also impeach two witnesses who were now under indictment for criminal offences. The argument that it would create inconvenience and protract the trial, he argued, was one that should not for a moment be entertained in a Court of Justice. A man's life was at stake, and should it be said that the Government would set up a few dollars as against that life! Was it to be a question of the pocket against justice? For himself and his associates they would agree that any witness for the defence, against whom the prosecution had the least ground of suspicion, should be recalled. The Court reserved a decision upon the motion until Monday morning, as it was too late to take a recess.

The jurors asked if they would be permitted to attend church in a body.

Mr. Bradley said, "Any church except the Catholic."

Mr. Pierrepont said they agreed that the jury should go to any church.

Mr. Bradley said he was glad to hear that, for the prosecution had refused to allow Catholics on the jury. The Court directed, however, that the jurors should be kept together, and that if they went to church they must go in a body.

The Court then took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Politics in California—Congressional Nominations.

San Francisco, Friday, June 21.

The Democratic Convention has completed the State ticket by making the following nominations: Joe Hamilton, Attorney-General; T. H. Selby, Harbor Commissioner; George Sickles, Clerk of the Supreme Court; David W. Gilwicks, State Printer; and Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. O. Goodwin, of Yuba, announces himself as an independent Union candidate for Congress in the Third District.

It is intimated that J. G. McCulver, of El Dorado, will be an independent Union candidate for Congress in the Second District.

The Democratic Congressional Conventions to-day made the following nominations for Congress: First District, S. B. Axtell, of San Francisco; Second District, James W. Coffroth, of Sacramento; Third District, James A. Johnston, of Sierra.

Capt. Fritz, formerly of the firm of Donohue, Ralston & Co., bankers, died June 6. A clause in his will bequeaths $20,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be applied to canceling the national debt.

The ship *M. Notterbaum* has cleared for New-York. Flour declined 25c.; sales of Superfine at $5 50 and Extra at $6 50. Wheat quiet at $1 65@$1 80. Another invoice of new was received to-day.

Legal tenders, 73¼.

Indian Troubles in Kansas—Movements of Gen. Hancock.

Topeka, Kansas, Saturday, June 22.

John D. Perry, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived here to-day in advance of the excursionists, who accompanied him to Fort Wallace.

Gen. Hancock has gone on to Denver in consequence of the Indian troubles. The excursionists left Fort Wallace last Tuesday, with a strong escort under Gen. Morrison, and will reach Fort Harker to-morrow. All were well when Mr. Perry left them. At White Rock, ninety miles west of Fort Harker, the party had several buffalo hunts, and found plenty of game on the plains.

In the fight between the stage passengers and the Indians near Big Timber, on the 15th, previously reported, Geo. W. Brownell, of Galena, Ill., was killed; H. Blake, of Philadelphia, was wounded; S. J. Harrison, of Boston, escaped unhurt. The Indians are well armed and mounted, and kill and scalp every one they can. It is believed Gen. Hancock will keep the route open and afford protection to travel; but more troops are required, and it is hoped a regiment or two of Kansas men will be called into service.

Severe Storm at the South—Damage to Crops.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, June 22.

Heavy rains continue almost without interruption. Farmers are greatly depressed in consequence of immense damage to crops. Heavy freshets are taking place in the rivers, and a large portion of the old low lands were overflowed.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, June 22.

It is feared that the heavy and continued rains during the week will seriously injure the wheat and other crops. The rain has been general throughout Georgia and the Carolinas.

There have ben no transactions in cotton to-day.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, June 22.

Planters report that incessant heavy rains during the last five days have materially injured the cotton crop along the seaboard.

Savannah, Saturday, June 22.

Heavy storms have been raging here since 5 o'clock this morning. Trees were uprooted in great numbers, private property badly damaged, several vessels were blown from their moorings, but were secured, with slight damage. Steamer *Annie* is reported to have sustained considerable injury. Steamer *Wyoming*, for Philadelphia, was compelled to lay over till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Steamer *San Jacinto*, for New-York, has gone down to Tybee, and will wait abatement.

Serious Fire and Loss of Life in Chicago.

Chicago, Saturday, June 22.

About 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out at the corner of Lake and Clinton streets, and extended to nine buildings, which were totally consumed. Some twenty other buildings were more or less injured. A woman named Rennier was burned to death in endeavoring to save the lives of others. A great number of families have been rendered homeless.

The loss is estimated at about $100,000, of which about $50,000 is covered by insurance.

Fire in Nashville.

Nashville, Saturday, June 22.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock this evening at the Penitentiary, destroying the workshops on the east side. There is a large quantity of cabinet work, cedar ware, agricultural implements, machinery, stock, &c., all of which were burnt. It is not known how the fire originated. It is thought it commenced in the engine room. The loss is estimated at $80,000, the greater portion of which falls on the lessees. Insurance, $25,000.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Summer Race Meeting—Blackbird the Winner of the Hurdle Race—Earring Carries off the Jockey Club Handicap—Morrissey the Consolation Purse, and Redwing the Selling Race.

The third and concluding day of the Summer race meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park yesterday, was favored with a continuance of the same delightful weather that has characterized the two previous days. The attendance was much larger than on the first and second days of the meeting, the club stand and the grand stand presenting a magnificent array of the youth, beauty and fashion of the Empire City, whose presence lent an additional attraction to the beauty of the scene. The course was in magnificent order, and the veteran trainers of the West, who were present, declared it to be unequaled as a running track in the United States. The management throughout the meeting was unexceptionable, and the only cause of complaint (the objectionable starting on the first day) was removed the subsequent two days—a thoroughly competent official assuming the duties of that arduous position. It speaks volumes for the admirable system of management adopted by the Superintendent, Mr. Theodore Moss, who had the entire direction and control of the Executive Department, including the police arrangements, that there was not a single complaint of loss or robbery made by any visitor throughout the meeting. Indeed, this creditable state of affairs has prevailed throughout the two previous meetings; the excellent provision made for the detection and expulsion of improper characters, securing the safety alike of the persons and property of the visitors. The Press are especially indebted to Mr. Charles Wheatley, the Clerk of the Course, for the courteous manner in which he extended to its representatives the necessary information in connection with the various races, and we take pleasure in thus publicly acknowledging our indebtedness. The Stewards of the meeting were Messrs. W. Butler Duncan, Leonard W. Jerome, John Hunter, A. C. Monson, and L. G. Morris; the starter was Dr. J. B. Irving, the Secretary of the Club. A report prevailed during the meeting that it was intended by the Jockey Club to have an extra day's meeting on the Fourth of July, but we are authoritatively informed that no such meeting will take place. We would respectfully suggest to the executive the policy of having a larger board than the diminutive six by nine article they now use for displaying the time on the timers' stand, and which cannot be seen from the grand stand, and the necessity of making the announcement in larger and more conspicuous figures. This is a matter very easily remedied, and we now only allude to it because we heard repeated complaints of the impossibility of visitors in the grand stand distinguishing the time marked in almost invisible figures on the diminutive little board used for the purpose.

The grounds of the Club-house presented a magnificent array of carriages and splendid horses belonging to the members of the Club. Every variety of carriage—the aristocratic four-in-hand-drag, the elegant barouche, the stylish dog-cart, the comfortable landau, the whitechapel, the phaeton, the britcha, etc.,—were there. In the interval between the races, we took a cursory glance at the stylish turnouts there assembled, and were struck with admiration at the exquisite beauty alike of the teams and the vehicles. Mr. Vyse's barouche, with four magnificent grays; Mr. Belmont's, with his admirably matched bays; Mr. Gray's open drag and beautiful bays; Mr. L. W. Jerome's superb coach-drag and its well appointed four-in-hand; Mr. Douglass' two-wheeled phaeton and its handsome black and gray team; Mr. S. Leland's four-in-hand English drag, with its two bay wheelers and thoroughbred bay and chestnut leaders; Mr. M. H. Sanford's fine pair of bays and elegant carriage; Mr. C. O'Conor's open landau, and its well matched bay and gray team; Mr. Kellogg's neat phaeton and its chestnut and black horses; Mr. De Nouville's pair of handsome browns in the neat phaeton; Mr. Constable's elegant park wagon and handsome pair of bays; Mr. Theodore Moss' neat English dog-cart and well-matched blacks; Mr. Dalton's handsome dog-cart and its black team; Mr. Travers' dog cart and its well-appointed and well-matched dark chestnuts; Mr. J. Hoyer's elegant carriage and beautiful grays; Mr. Arnold's handsome browns and equally handsome carriage; Mr. A. Curtis' open barouche and black team; Mr. W. S. Williams' open carriage and bays, especially attracted our attention as we strolled over the elegant grounds of the Club House. The list of exquisitely appointed equipages that there could be indefinitely extended, but our space forbids us doing so at present.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first on the programme, and was a handicap for all ages, the winner receiving $500, and the second horse $100. The distance was 1¾ miles, over six hurdles. The entries were four in number, and all of them came to the post to start, viz.:

1. J. Ackerson's b. h. Zigzag, aged, 158 lbs.
2. D. McDaniel's blk. h. Blackbird, aged, 154 lbs.
3. Paul Wood's br. h. General Williams, aged, 147 lbs.
4. W. Kirwan's ch. h. Citadel, 6 years, 148 lbs.

This handicap was an excellent one, for each owner felt satisfied of the weight imposed upon his horse. The remembrance of the many victories over hurdle and cross country that the evergreen *Zigzag* had achieved while in the hands of his late lamented owner, Denis Reedy, (whose death leaves a blank in this particular kind of sport that will not readily be filled up, while his kindly disposition and simple open-hearted honesty of character make him regretted by all,) caused him to be a strong favorite, and in the betting outside the pools he was backed against the field. In the pools he at first sold in this proportion, bringing $250, *Blackbird* $185, *General Williams* $25, and *Citadel* $35. But before the start the followers of the Seacaucus stable, emboldened by the four successive victories of the black son of Albion (*Blackbird*) in hurdle racing, and the knowledge that the clever young gentleman rider, Mr. Clement Alloway, was in the saddle, came out so spiritedly that they soon made him the fovorite in the pools, and in the last one sold he brought $170, to *Zigzag's* $160, *Citadel's* $35, and *Williams'* $21. Mr. Elwes, confessedly the finest gentleman amateur rider in the States, had the mount on *Zigzag*, but he did not fancy him so strongly as he used to do when Denis Reedy had the training of him, and could bring him to the post fit to run for a man's life. Pepper rode *Citadel*, but he did not seem as if he felt as much at home as he used to do when in the saddle on his favorite mare, *Nannie Craddock*, whom he so often piloted to victory. A good start was effected, *General Williams* taking a strong lead, and taking the first hurdle (which was on the inside three-quarter mile course, and just under the Club-house hill,) two lengths before *Zigzag*, with *Citadel* and *Blackbird* together behind. *General Williams* went on, making the running at a strong pace, and he took the second hurdle, placed on the three-quarter stretch, fully four lengths before *Zigzag* and *Citadel*, who were close together, *Blackbird* last of all. The third hurdle was opposite the lower end of the grand stand, on the homestretch, and *Williams* jumped this ten lengths before *Citadel*, who was now second, with *Zigzag* half a length before *Blackbird*. In this order they passed the stand the first time, and at the fourth hurdle there was no change in their positions or the distance between them. The *General* now began to come back to the others, and as they went over the fourth hurdle at the foot of the Club-house hill, he was only two lengths ahead of *Zigzag*, who was leading *Blackbird* half a length. The fifth hurdle was taken by *Zigzag*, *Blackbird* and *Williams* almost simultaneously, *Citadel* being behind, and it was difficult to tell which had the best of it as they took the sixth and last hurdle, although *Williams* was perceptibly falling back. The backers of *Zigzag* now confidently expected to see him show that great speed which, at this critical period of the race, had so often gained him the victory, but he had now a fleet and dangerous antagonist to contend against in *Blackbird*. With whip and spur and bit, Mr. Elwes called upon *Zigzag*, but although he answered gamely, the fleet son of Albion stalled off his repeated challenge, and after the finest contest ever witnessed in a hurdle race, *Blackbird* won the race by a neck. *Citadel* and *Gen. Williams* were so close together that the judges could not decide which had third place. Time, 3:29½.

First Race.—Hurdle Race.—Mile and three-quarters over six hurdles; $500 to the winner and $100 to the second horse.

D. McDaniel's blk. h. Blackbird, aged, 154 lbs., (C. Alloway)........ 1
J. Ackerson's br. h. Zigzag, aged, 158 lbs., (Mr. Elwes)........ 2
P. Wood's br. h. Gen. Williams, aged, 147 lbs., (Griffin)........ 0
W. Kirwan's ch. h. Citadel, 6 yrs., 148 lbs., (Pepper) 0
Time—3:29½.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP

was the second race. It was a handicap for all ages, $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, with $1,500 added. The distance was one and three-quarter miles and the number of entries twenty-one, of whom eight started. These were *Gilroy, Onward, Earring, Luther, Enchantress, Hampton Court, Maid of Honor* and *Climax*. The subjoined is a list of the entries and the weights imposed by the handicapper, and of the lo, *Beacon, Ruthless, Monday, Beragua, Urbana, Privateer, Ripley* and *Bourbon* declared not to start.

1. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 years, 116 lbs.
2. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years, 114 lbs.
3. John M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 5 years, 112 lbs.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years, 112 lbs.
5. McConnell & Harness', br. h. Luxemburg, 5 years, 110 lbs.
6. F. Morris's b. c. Monday, 3 years, 110 lbs.
7. J. S. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, aged, 108 lbs.
8. R. B. Forbes's, Jr., br. h. Climax, aged, 108 lbs.
9. Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 years, 108 lbs.
10. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, 3 years, 108 lbs.
11. H. C. Babcock's br. h. Bourbon, aged, 108 lbs.
12. T. G. Moore's b. c. Privateer, 4 years, 100 lbs.
13. D. McDaniel's b. h. Ripley, 4 years, 98 lbs.
14. M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Earring, 5 years, 97 lbs.
15. D. McDaniel's br. c. by Lexington, 3 years, 95 lbs.
16. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Biragua, 5 years, 95 lbs.
17. T. B. Reed's ch. m. Enchantress, 4 years, 90 lbs.
18. T. B. Reed's gr. c. Urbana, 3 years, 87 lbs.
19. A. Belmont's b. f. imp. Maid of Honor, 3 years, 87 lbs.
20. R. W. Cameron's b. C. Hampton Court, 3 years, 86 lbs.
21. F. Morris' gr. c. by Eclipse, 3 years, 84 lbs.

The actual starters were *Luther, Onward, Gilroy, Earring, Enchantress, Climax, Maid of Honor* and *Hampton Court*. In the pools *Luther* at first was the favorite, bringing in one pool $675; *Onward*, $630; *Gilroy*, $625; *Earring*, $425; *Hampton Court*, $50; *Maid of Honor* and *Climax* $45 each.

But before the start Mr. Sanford supported his mare *Earring* with such spirit that she became the first favorite and choice, one of the last pools sold being as follows: *Earring*, $250; *Luther*, $235; *Onward*, $210; *Gilroy*, $170; *Climax*, $45; *Enchantress*, $30, and *Hampton Court* and *Maid of Honor*, $50 and $45, respectively. *Enchantress* being quickest on her legs, was first off when the flag dropped, *Climax* second and *Gilroy* third. There was little perceptible change in their positions when they came past the stand, *Enchantress*, bearing McReed's colors, in front, *Climax* next, *Gilroy*, third, *Luther*, fourth, *Hampton Court*, fifth, and *Onward*, sixth. They ran thus to the third quarter, where *Earring*, who had laid well up, rushed through her horses, and joined the leaders, *Enchantress* and *Climax*, at whose quarters lay *Gilroy*, who seemingly could not fairly reach the front horses. Coming up the homestretch *Enchantress* dropped back beaten, and *Tribe* on *Erring* challenged *Climax*, and the issue now evidently lay between the two. A most exciting race ensued, the jockey on *Erring* riding with unusual resolution, and winning the race in the last stride by a neck only; *Climax*, second; *Gilroy*, third; *Onward*, fourth; *Luthez*, fifth; *Hamiton, Court* sixth, *Enchantress* seventh, and *Maid of Honor* beaten off. Time 3:11. The victory of Mr. Sanford's mare was received with great applause by the spectators, who always warmly sympathize with the success of this spirited supporter of the turf.

Second Race.—The Jockey Club Handicap, for all ages; $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, with $1,500 added by the Club; $300 to go to the second horse. Distance, one mile and three-quarters.

M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Earring, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright, 97 lbs., Tribe........ 1
R. B. Forbes' br. h. Climax, aged, 108 lbs., Stead.. 2
J. M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 5 yrs., 112 lbs., Rhodes.. 3
J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 yrs., 112lbs., McClaury........ 4
L. W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 yrs., 108 lbs., Gilpatrick........ 5
R. B. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 3 yrs., 86 lbs., Stone........ 6
J. B. Reed's ch. m. Enchantress, 4 yrs., 90 lbs., Young........ 7
A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 3 yrs., 87 lbs., Wiggett........ 8
Time—3:11.

THE THIRD RACE—THE CONSOLATION PRIZE

of $600 for all ages, two miles. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7lbs; twice allowed 10 lbs. There were four entries—Mr. J. M. Clays br. c. *Rivoli*, 3 years, 94 lbs.; D. McDaniels b. c. *Morrissey*, 3 years, 97 lbs; and his b. h. *Dazzle*, 5 years, 117 lbs; and J. W. Rennock's Vandal colt, now named *James M. Connolly*, 3 years, 94 lbs. The latter was backed against the field in the outside betting, but in the pools he sold for $510; *Rooli* for $540; and *Morrissey* for $200. The race lay between *Morrissey* and *James M. Connolly*, the former eventually winning a fine race by six lengths; *Connolly* ten lengths before *Rivoli*, who was pulled up. Time 3:41.

THIRD RACE—CONSOLATION PREMIUM.

$600 for all ages. Two miles. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, allowed 10 pounds.

—W. Henry........ 1
D. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey, 3 years, 97 pounds
L. W. Pennock's ch. c. James A. Connolly, 3 years, 94 pounds—Casey........ 2
J. M. Clay's br. c. Rivoli, 3 years, 94 pounds—Swim........ 3
D. McDaniel's b. h. Dazzle, 5 years, 117 pounds—Alfred........ 4
Time, 3:41.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a selling purse of $300, mile and a quarter. *Ripley, Redwing, Annie Workman* and *Climax* were entered, but the former was drawn. After a good race, *Redwing* bore Mr. Jerome's colors triumphantly in front, and won the race by a length, *Ripley* second and *Annie Workman* a bad third. Time, 2:17¼.

Selling premium, $600 for all ages; one and a quarter miles. Horses to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; those for $2,000 allowed 7 lbs.; those for $1,500 allowed 10 lbs.

Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, three years, to be sold for $1500, 82 lbs.—McLaughlin........ 1
D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, four years, to be sold for $1,500, 108 lbs.—Alfred........ 2
Jas. Bevins' bl. f. Annie Workman, three years, to be sold for $1,500, 82 lbs.—Swim........ 3
R. B. Forbes' b. h. Climax, aged, to be sold for $1,500, 118 lbs., ————........dr.
Time—2:17¼.

The Excise Law—Rumored Intentions of the Liquor-Dealers.

It has been well known for some time past that a plan of operations was being matured by the liquor-dealers of this City that would render the Excise Law ineffectual in its workings by means of barriers that would be thrown in the way of its enforcement. The programme, as generally understood, was that the proprietors of all the establishments where liquor is sold should simultaneously open their bars on Sunday, in direct violation of the law. When waited upon by the Police, no resistance to arrest was to be offered by the offender, but as soon as one was taken into custody, another bar-tender was to take his place, and when the second was put in durance vile, a third was to succeed him, and so on. Thus, if each liquor-saloon in the City should have only three of its attendants arrested by the Police, over 20,000 persons would have to be accommodated with cell-room by the authorities, and as this, according to their showing, is an utter impossibility, the course of justice would be greatly embarrassed, if not fully impeded, and eventually the law would be compelled to yield to the opposition. Rumor has it, that during the early part of last week it was the intention of the interested parties to commence to carry out their plan to-day, but that upon maturer deliberation, they resolved to let the matter lie over until Wednesday, the 3d of July next. Upon that evening a large mass-meeting, so report says, is to be held in Union-square, at which addresses will be delivered by Messrs. James T. Brady, George Wilkes, Benj. F. Butler, John Graham, Sheriff Kelly, Richard O'Gorman, Theodore Tomlinson, and other advocates of the liquor interest. Commencing with that night, combined resistance is to be offered to the law, and everything done that can be thought of to secure success to the conspirators. The Sheriff is to be applied to for a force of at least 20,000 deputies, who shall be prepared to defend persons, who may be arrested, from needless violence on the part of the policemen making the arrest. The movement is said to be supported by the Young Men's Liquor Dealers' Association of New-York, which, with the German Association, is determined that the next Fourth of July, the anniversary of the birth of a free people, shall be made the occasion of declaring in favor of the personal rights of the citizens of New-York as against the tyranny of their oppressors." It is reported that the Liquor-Dealers' Association of the City and County of New-York, (old organization,) denounce the scheme as wild and impracticable, believing that the only legitimate opposition to the law is that made in an appeal to the courts, and while those tribunals declare it constitutional, it should be respected by all lawful citizens. It is said that the Young Men's Association, previously referred to, intend to hold a public meeting at a leading Broadway hotel on Monday evening next, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the *coup*. The above statements, so far as they relate to the proposed programme of operations, are simply given as rumor. In any case the authorities are said to be fully prepared for emergencies.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Annual Excursion of the Board of Directors.

When the present by-laws that govern the Management of the Board of Directors of the Erie Road were adopted, an annual obligation was put upon them to make a "survey" of the condition of the route from Jersey City to Dunkirk. Prior to this year these trips have been made "by themselves," and the comfortable dignitaries proceeded as rapidly as possible to Dunkirk, with neither novelty nor society beyond that which the familiar scenes of the route and the well-known faces of each other furnished. Consequently the journey, though a duty, was a bore. But this year the President, Mr. Berdell, had a "happy thought." He proposed to relieve the tedium of travel by inviting a large number of guests, in the variety and pleasure of whose company the hours, he prophesied, would be but too short. It was further resolved to extend the jaunt to Niagara Falls, and not confine the excursion, as heretofore, within the double termini of the Erie road, on the lake of that name, Dunkirk and Buffalo. Accordingly, 160 gentlemen, including the attaches of thirty-nine journals, were favored with invitations. Tuesday, the 18th, was named for the time of starting; four days for the period of travel; the Falls for the final destination; and Elmira, Niagara and Binghamton for the places of stoppage over night. A special train of three extremely elegant cars, with sleeping-cars, smoking-saloon, and the delightful novelty of a restaurant-car attached, was provided, and drawn by the most powerful locomotives of the road, the party starting punctual to the hour on Tuesday morning.

THE GUESTS.

New York, Jersey City, Paterson, Elmira and many of the intermediate towns on the route between the metropolis and Buffalo, sent each a quota of citizens to fill out the schedule of guests, 160 in all. Among them were Hons. J. S. F. Stranahan and Henry B. Pierson, of Brooklyn; Dudley S. Gregory and Judge Corneleson of Bergen; Rev. Dr. Hare, President J. R. Orvis, of the Ninth National, and Thomas Jeremiah, of the Bowery Savings Bank; Deputy Comptroller H. J. Storrs; the artists Gignoux, L. G. Tillotson, St. Clair McKelway, Thomas Morton, Thomas A. Emmett, and Dr. George Marsland, of New York City; Messrs. John Hopper and Absalom Woodruff, of Paterson; Judge Denniston, of Orange, and Judge Gedney, of Goshen; Generals Barry and Chamberlain, of Buffalo; Hon. E. J. Spaulding and Hon. J. W. Scudder, of New Jersey—and many others. Besides the Times, the *Herald, Post, World, Independent, Frank Leslie's* and the Brooklyn *Union* were represented, as well as about every local journal on the line of the route between Jersey City and Buffalo.

THE TRIP.

Under the careful arrangement of the General Superintendent, Mr. H. Riddle, everything was so fixed as to give the excursion train the exclusive right of road, and a degree of speed averaging forty miles an hour was made the regulation of the route. The time-table was adhered to to the minute; yes, not even a second was lost at any of the stations. Stoppages were only made at Elmira, Dunkirk and Binghamton, for purposes of extended stay. Those made at minor points were solely such as were required for fuel, or such as were demanded by dinner, the latter being had respectively at Susquehannah, at Hornellsville, at Dunkirk and at "Turners."

THE RECEPTIONS.

It may be a small thing in New-York to be a railroad director or the friends of one. The rural mind attaches more importance to the honor. At every station along the route the villagers turned out *en masse* and wafted the train along with earnest and hearty cheers. They came out in go-to-meeting rig, and were prolific of brass bands, flags and applause. Had Andrew Johnson himself been on a tour thereabout the greetings would barely have been less pronounced. How much the liberal policy of the company in dealing with the business and travel interests of the people among whom it threads its course, has to do with the spontaneous welcome they give to its Directors and their friends is a subject which the mind answers affirmatively for itself. Tuesday night was spent in Elmira, Wednesday night in Niagara, Thursday at Binghamton, and on Friday at 6 P. M., the journey from being a delightful experience became only a memory, yet a life-long one, which merged itself into the hope of frequent repetition. Besides the reception by the municipal authorities of the different places where night was spent, the City governments and the citizens of Dunkirk and Buffalo received the excursionists most heartily, and greeting and compliment were exchanged over groaning tables and flowing bowls.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

From the statistics which became the subject of study during this interesting trip, the condition of the Erie road is revealed as most encouraging and prosperous. Begun in 1832, on the much underestimated capital of $3,000,000, ten years later found it in the hands of a receiver, with a languishing energy, a lapsed credit, and a powerless, though indomitable *corps* of directors. Rivals were many and strong; friends few. The assets then all told were but $4,141,890, the debts $8,281,000. The Legislature, however, favored the road about the same time that the Supreme Court declared the assignment invalid, and in 1845 work was recommenced. A single track from Dunkirk to Piermont, 453 miles, was completed in April, 1857. The inauguration of the road was esteemed of sufficient national importance to secure the distinguished presence of President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Wm. H. Seward, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Crittenden, Lewis Cass, and other eminent statesmen. Since that time the history of the road has been well known. But while that is true, a tabulated statement of the present condition will make its resources more particularly understood. At present the Erie Road has of:

Miles of track, main and branch, miles........	733
Double track completed, miles........	350
Double track underway, miles........	403
Locomotives........	371
Passenger cars........	305
Freight cars........	5,717
Employes, all told........	7,800

The difference between what was first calculated and hoped for and the much vaster profits realized will be seen from the two tables which we subjoin:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS IN 1832.

From passengers........	$900,000	
From freight........	1,069,088	—1,969,088
Less expenses........	919,088	
Less repairs........	144,000	—1,063,088
Expected surplus........		906,000

Look on that picture, then on this:

RECEIPTS ENDING DECEMBER, 1866.

From passengers........	$3,148,290
From freight........	11,261,041
Less all expenses........	10,853,040
Actual surplus........	3,556,291

A peculiar feature of the road is the Miller patent, which they use, and by which the cars are coupled together with a constant pressure of 7,000 pounds. The Hudson River, the Michigan Southern, and the Chicago and Burlington Roads are affixing the same arrangement. By it there is no space left between the cars, so that there can be no slipping between them. So powerfully, too, are they bound, that the whole train moves along as one car, and no side-swaying vibration is felt. The rear car is as sober and decorous as the front, and when the train is stopped, it stops, and don't throw the passengers across the neighboring seats in horizontal agony. A more important result is secured by the absolute prohibition, or rather, prevention, of what is known as "telescoping," which is the effect produced by one or more cars in hitching, and then with all their unrestrained momentum rushing into and bisecting the forward cars, to the utter demolition of the carriage and the frequent loss of lives. Indeed, more than 25 per cent. of all killed on railroads are now destroyed in that way. It is gratifying to know that the courts now hold companies responsible for all lives lost by "telescoping," or by falling between the cars when in motion, on the ground that ample provision exists to prevent such catastrophes.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ROAD.

Through its lengthened course the Eastern Road is divided into five equal divisions, each of the five under the charge of the following Superintendents:

Divisions.	*Superintendents.*
Eastern Division........	Henry Hobbs
Delaware Division........	C. W. Douglass
Susquehanna Division........	D. W. Pratt
Western Division........	J. S. Beggs
Buffalo........	H. C. Fisk

The other officers are in order of position:

President—R. Henry Berdell.

Vice President—Gen. A. S. Diven.

Directors.

W. B. Skidmore,	Thos. W. Gale,
John Arnot,	A. S. Murray,
H. L. Pierson,	H. N. Otis.

Superintendents.

General Superintendent........	H. Riddle
Assistant Superintendent........	J. W. Guppy
Passenger Superintendent........	Wm. R. Barr
Mechanical........	H. G. Brooks
Freight Superintendents........	A. H. Ward J. S. Dunlap
Engineering Superintendent........	E. J. Derrick
Auditing Superintendent........	John Hilton
Financial Superintendent........	E. M. Brown

The general business buildings are in New-York, at the foot of Duane-street. Extensive construction and repair shops are at Susquehanna, Elmira, Hornellsville and Buffalo. The population of the counties through which the road passes in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania was in 1865, 495,189, and what with natural fertility and the influence of the road, the country is settling with Western-like rapidity.

The Mott-street Tragedy—More Mystery.

The investigation into the manner of the death of Miss Catharine Corboy, the woman who was found dead on Friday morning in her room at No. 137 Mott-street, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Schirmer and a jury, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. Only one witness was examined, and her evidence only tends to involve the case in more mystery than ever, as the witness speaks of the suspicious movements of an unknown woman on the morning of the discovery of the body. The following is her testimony in full:

Ellen Donahue testified—I live at No. 137 Mott, in the rear, and visited the deceased aby 8 on Friday morning; I rose about 4 o'clock and went to the hydrant in the yard to get some water; at that time I saw a woman come in the alleyway from the street; she had blood on her hands, and had on some kind of a dark apron, on which was some blood; I saw her wipe her face on the apron, then take it off, twist and roll it up and throw it down the sink; the woman had a red face, as if she had been drunk all night, and appeared to be a middle-aged woman; she was dressed in a plain black shawl, and wore a black hood; she did not appear like a person who had come off the street, but like a drunken person; I followed her after ordering her out of the yard, and she went away without making any answer; I don't know in what direction she went; I said to this woman: "A decent woman would not come into any yard at such a time in the morning;" I observed the same woman wash the blood off her hands; I do not identify the prisoner (Alice Mahahon) as the woman I saw come through the alley; the one I saw had a fuller face and a different sort of black hood from the one worn by the prisoner; she had a big long nose, much swollen at the top; she was also a very fleshy woman, and had some warts on her face.

No other witnesses were presented, and the Police stated that they had been unsuccessful in tracing the unknown woman who knocked at the door early on Friday morning, so Coroner Schirmer determined to adjourn the further examination indefinitely, in order to procure, if possible, further testimony. To this end the Board of Health will be applied to for aid in having the vault examined, to try and find the apron spoken of by the witness. In the absence of any further facts it is useless to speculate in the premises.

The Central Park Concerts.

Yesterday the third concert took place at the Central Park, the attendance being even larger than on previous occasions. The day was delightful, the heat of the sun being tempered by a pleasant breeze. Long before the hour named for the concert to commence every seat beneath the awnings was occupied, and those who were not fortunate enough to secure one of these resting-places, spread themselves on the turf around. The guardians of the ice-water receptacles were kept busy, for a walk around the Park on a warm day is apt to be provocative of thirst. We observed that a tent for the sale of mineral waters has been erected at the northend of the green. A permanent building for the same purpose will be constructed during the season.

At 3½ o'clock the concert commenced with the Park March, followed by the overture to *Semiramide*. Then came the *Pas de Demons*, familiar to frequenters of Niblo's and patrons of the "Black Crook." Of course the demons did not make their appearance, though, as the familiar strains fell upon the ear, one almost expected to see *Betty Rigl* and her attendant lightly clothed nymphs glide out from their concealment and execute a dance upon the greensward. Many other choice and popular selections followed, the crowd remaining to the end, and increasing rather than diminishing.

The base-ball ground, the lake, the menagerie and other points of interest were visited by hundreds during the day. Although a very large number of fine equipages were present, some of the best known and most dashing turn-outs did not make their appearance. This might be accounted for by the fact that Jerome Park had, on this occasion, proved more attractive than the Central.

The paths and roadways, which were somewhat injured by the late storms, are being repaired, and will soon assume their usual appearance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Censure by a Coroner's Jury.—At an inquest held on Friday by Coroner Schirmer over the body of Jacob Didtus, whose death was caused by the capsizing of his wagon in Second-avenue, the jury censured the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The employes of the company had been excavating beside their track, near Ninety-fifth-street, and had neglected to place proper guards or lights there to warn drivers or pedestrians, hence the accident. The jury, accordingly, "censure the Second-avenue Railroad Company for not putting the necessary guards or lights in such dangerous places." Deceased was a native of Germany and 44 years of age.

Catholic Fair.—The Fair lately held in Union-square was brought to a pleasant termination by a band and orchestra concert given by the students of Manhattan College. The performers were all amateurs, though they certainly made it no easy matter for strangers to distinguish them from regular artists. The pieces were elaborate specimens of the best masters, and the execution was highly creditable to the young men. The concert was varied by a lecture from Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who complimented all concerned in the conduct of the Fair.

Fire in First-avenue.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of a building in First-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, occupied by Daniel Schwartz, tape weaver, who sustained a loss of $1,000 on stock and fixtures; no insurance. The fourth floor is occupied by Samuel Goodwin, tobacco cutter, who loses $500 on stock; no insurance. The building is owned by Christian Schwartz, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured for $3,000, name of company not ascertained. The flames originated among some loose cotton.

Child Fatally Burned.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday over the body of Emma Cotlier, aged eight years, who died on Thursday at the residence of her parents, in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. A few days ago the deceased was visiting some friends in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth-street, and set fire to some loose straw left in a grate, the flames communicating with her dress, and inflicting fatal injuries. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A Valuable Gift for Southern Firemen.—A Special Committee of the New-York Firemen's Association yesterday sailed in the steamship *Manhattan* for Charleston, S. C. They are on their way to Columbia, S. C., where they are to present a new hose carriage to Independent Engine Company No. 1, of that city. The Committee consists of Henry Wilson, William Lamb, Lumis J. Parker, Tobias Lawrence, Peter Y. Everett, Abraham Clearman, John Underhill, F. A. Ridabock, J. F. Burns and Joseph L. Coe.

United States Steamer on Fire.—Yesterday morning, at 3:15 o'clock, as the Harbor Police boat was passing down the harbor, a fire was discovered on board the United States steamship *Relief*, from Boston, then lying off Red Hook Point. The Police soon laid their steamer alongside, and brought a stream of water to bear upon the flames, which were not extinguished until after 6 o'clock, resulting in a damage of $4,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

Arrest of Mutinous Seamen.—Frederick Meyer, Bernard Bernzend, Henry Taylor and Frederick Holle, all German sailors on board the British brigantine *Hermes*, outward bound from this port to Laguayra, S. A., were arrested yesterday by the Staten Island Metropolitan Police, on complaint of their commander, Capt. Blackett, who charges them with mutinous conduct while the vessel lay at anchor off Edgewater. The prisoners were taken before the British Consul.

The Alleged Pardon of Ketchum.—The Albany *Evening Journal* of yesterday authoritatively denies that it is the intention of the Governor to pardon young Ketchum, the forger. Application has been repeatedly made, but as often refused, as it is the deliberate judgment of Gov. Fenton that he ought not to interfere with the sentence so justly pronounced upon the guilty offender against the law.

Supposed Incendiary Fire.—At a late hour on Friday night a fire broke out on an upper floor of Mr. Stratton's dwelling, No. 94 West Thirty-ninth-street, but the flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen. The fire originated from a lighted candle having been placed near a basket of clothes and books by Mary Farley, a domestic, who has been arrested on suspicion of having wilfully committed arson.

The Deaf and Dumb.—The annual examinations in the various classes of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Fanwood, are now in progress, and the pupils exhibit a gratifying degree of proficiency. The exercises commenced yesterday, and will be continued on Monday and Tuesday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Dreadful Calamity—Three Men Suffocated.—August Beck, Simon Groesbeck and August Hitchebrich lost their lives yesterday under peculiar circumstances; the first in attempting the descent of a well recently constructed upon the premises belonging to Liebman's Brewery, in Bushwick, being overcome by the gases which had collected at the bottom, and the others in an attempt to rescue him. A fourth, Aysch Reiben, narrowly escaped a similar fate, but having taken the precaution before attempting the descent to secure the rope about his person in two places, he was subsequently drawn up by the feet, having, when he reached the bottom, released the other fastening (around the armpits) with a view to attach the rope to the body of one of the men below, when he became insensible. Two of the men were married and had a child each. A deep feeling of distress pervades the neighborhood of Bushwick in consequence.

Collision on the East River.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the ferry-boat *Nebraska*, belonging to the Brooklyn Ferry Company, running on the Grand-street line, was entering her dock at Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., she was run into by the Prussian brig *Courier*, the bowsprit of which struck her on the quarter immediately forward of her paddle-wheel, tearing away a considerable portion of the woodwork of the gentlemen's cabin and damaging her to the extent of about $150. No one was injured, although the boat was considerably crowded with passengers. There was, however, much excitement among them, especially on the part of the ladies on board.

Assault upon a Child.—Alexander Renaud, a Prussian, 24 years of age, was arrested on the 12th inst., on the charge of committing an outrageous assault upon a child name Catharine Franks, whose parents reside at the corner of Van Dyke and Richards streets, South Brooklyn. The infant, not much over two years of age, was badly injured, and died, it is alleged from the effects of the injuries sustained yesterday morning. The accused has been fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Coroner Lynch has taken the matter in charge.

Presentation.—The former President of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, Mr. Charles C. Talbot, was, yesterday, presented with a set of resolutions, embodying the friendly sentiments of the members of the Board. The resolutions were handsomely engrossed, and neatly framed. The presentation was made by Supervisor Crook, and an appropriate response was made by Supervisor Talbot. An entertainment was afterward given by the recipient.

A Shoplifter Sentenced.—Bridget O'Brien, charged with the larceny of forty-four yards of striped flannel, of the value of $12 50, from the store of William A. Cross, corner of Java and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, was, on conviction, sentenced by Justice Dailey yesterday to three months in the Penitentiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alleged Indecent Assault.—A sailor named McFadden was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with committing an indecent assault on a young woman named Ann Hoag, aged about 25. It is alleged that while Miss Hoag was walking along the river road, at the Elysian Fields, McFadden assaulted her, dragged her across the road, knocked her down, and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. A young man named Howell witnessed the assault and ran for an officer. The prisoner was fully committed.

The Trial of Engines in Jersey City.—The report that in the trial of Steam Fire Engine No. 3, in Jersey City, a New-York engine was the successful contestant, was, it appears, erroneous. The New-York engine was of the second class, while the Jersey engines were third class. Protection No. 5 was the victor.

A—No. 575 Broadway.
THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.
No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children, without BROOKS' POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Smedberg—Raymond.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. Army, to Fanny M., daughter of J. W. Raymond.

DIED.

De Lancey.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Monday evening, June 17, Frances Munroe, daughter of Edward F. and the late Josephine M. De Lancey, in the 13th year of her age.

Graves.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 21, William F. Graves, in the 49th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Classon-av., near Gates, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Harriman.—On Friday, June 21, Orlando Harriman, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 45 West 28th-st.

Hill.—On Friday morning, June 21, after a short illness, Victoria, daughter of Catherine and the late Robert H. Nicholls, and wife of Darwin E. Hill.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her mother, No. 232 East 33d-st., on Sunday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Irwin.—On Wednesday, June 19, after a short illness, Wm. Irwin, Sr., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 50th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Mease.—On Friday, June 21, Charles B. Mease, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 315 East 13th-st., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Major.—Jennie, daughter of Jas. P. and Charlotte Major, aged 3 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Sunday,) the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, at No. 66 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Poole.—At Lakeville, L. I., on Saturday, June 22, Samuel C. Poole, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 9½ o'clock train from Hunter's Point at Great Neck.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. James W. Horne at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Good preaching and singing every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Sunday-school excursion to Crossett's Grove on FRIDAY, June 28.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. Mellin will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock, Sunday-school at 9¼ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN LEFferts' Park, Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. Young, New-York; preaching at 3½ P. M. by Rev. J. E. Searles, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The public are cordially invited.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY'S CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPIScopal congregation, Rev. A. A. Reinke, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the Hall, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, 23d, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. McAllister. Seats all free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

REV. DR. HALL, OF DUBLIN, WILL preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 23, in the Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner 19th-st., services commencing at 4 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. Schaff, Corresponding Secretary of Sabbath Com., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. L. Long, from Constantinople, at 8 P. M.

THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Dogma of the Soul's Immortality a Delusive Fable.*

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—SUNDAY NIGHT. Matthew Hale Smith will speak on *George Muller*, the man of prayer, and his great work among destitute children in England.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock by Rev. W. C. Steele, of Stamford, Conn. Services at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th av.—Rev. W. H. [illegible], D. D., of Princeton, will preach on [illegible] SABBATH, services at 10½ A. M. and [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Mr. Lee preaches SUNDAY, June 23, at 10½ A. M. EVENING at 8, the Pastor, Rev. E. G. Brooks, preaches before the Liberal Christian Union on *Cause and Cure of our Social Evils*. Strawberry and Floral Festival, with music and singing, at the Sunday-school room of this church next TUESDAY EVENING.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A MEETING in behalf of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th st., on SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin; Dr. Duryea, Dr. Schaff, Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 23d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., OF DUBLIN, one of the delegates from the Irish Presbyterian Church to the Churches in America, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at (Rev. Dr. Adams') Madison-square Presbyterian Church, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at (Rev. Dr. Rice's) Fifth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 19th-st. All are invited.

DR. H. B. STORER, ONE OF THE ablest expounders of the Spiritual and Harmonial Philosophy, will speak before the New-York Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 11 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Children's Lyceum at 9½ A. M.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE sixth and last of a series of discourses on the Social Evils of the City will be delivered before the Union, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, in the 35d-st. Universalist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Cause and Cure.*

SPECIAL SABBATH-SCHOOL SERVICE will be held at Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4. In order to accommodate the number of visitors and little wanderers, who crowd our rooms every Sunday, an extra meeting will be held in the yard, under the tent.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH on SUNDAY EVENING, at his Church in Bedford-st., near Carmine, the last sermon of his course on the Ten Commandments—*Gather up the Fragments*. Answers to queries. Cases of conscience, &c. Dr. Dowling will also preach in the FORENOON.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. The original permanent mission at the Points. Principal Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

REV J. G. COCHRANE, FOR TWENTY years a missionary in Persia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—AT 3 P. M. ON SUNDAY, a discussion. Subject—*Which has done most to Advance Civilization, Christianity or Skepticism?* At 8 P. M., a discussion. Subject—*Is the Bible alone a sufficient Rule of Faith for Mankind?* Mr. O'Donnel will take the negative.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. H. Hilliard at 7½ P. M. During the week, daily services at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Wednesday, at 7½ P. M.

"LABOR AND CAPITAL—THEIR LEGITIMATE RELATIONS"—will be discussed in Dodworth Hall, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. At 7½ o'clock Prof. Stuart will continue his able and exceedingly interesting elucidation of *Astronomical Religion*. The public respectfully invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening: Subject—*The Wonders of the Bible.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PULPIT services by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. S. S. excursion to Staten Island on FRIDAY morning next.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Divine permission, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening subject, the last article of the Creed—*The Life Everlasting.*

REV. DR. HALL, OF DUBLIN, WILL preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Adams') SABBATH MORNING, and in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., (late Dr. Rice's, in the AFTERNOON, at the usual hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL........$1,000,000. SHARES........$100.

New-York, June 22, 1867.

Many questions are asked daily about
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New-York—the following may be of interest:

Question.—How much are the shares?

Answer.—One hundred dollars each, for which payments must be made as follows:

On subscribing,	25 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867,	10 per cent.
July 1, 1867,	15 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868,	15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867,	10 per cent.	Feb. 10, 1868,	15 per cent.
Sept. 2, 1867,	10 per cent.		

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of payment.

Question.—If I have dividends coming in soon after the 1st of July, or money that I can then get with the interest on it, can I make arrangements to pay the whole then?

Answer.—You can pay twenty-five dollars per share when you subscribe and arrange with the Commissioners that you will pay the whole of the other payments soon after the 1st of July, and you will be allowed interest at 7 per cent. from the time you pay until the average time of payment.

Question.—Will the Trust Company buy United States Coupon Bonds and Seven-thirties? And do you advise me to sell them and invest the money in stock of the National Trust Company?

Answer.—The Trust Company will buy Coupon Bonds at the market price, to convert into Registered, and their sale and investment of the money in the stock of the National Trust Company is advised for the following reasons:

First.—Coupon Bonds may be stolen from you, and the Secretary of the Treasury will pay them to any one; on the contrary, stock of the National Trust Company cannot be stolen, as it is recorded, like a deed, in the office of the Company.

Second.—The National Trust Company must, by law, invest its deposits only in United States Bonds, State Bonds, or Bonds of some city in the State of New-York; therefore, the stock of the National Trust Company is quite as safe as Government Bonds, which are the safest investment that can be made.

Third.—There will be profits made by the National Trust Company, to which it will add the interest received from the Government Bonds it will own; and pay twice a year doubtless a larger interest to the shareholder than the Government Bonds pay, and besides, subscribers can now sell their bonds and Seven-thirties at a profit, and get the National Trust Company Stock at par, which will probably rise in value.

Question.—Can women subscribe? And what is the smallest amount which may be taken?

Answer.—They can, as well as men. Any one can have as small an amount as $100.

Question.—Will there be a probability that small subscribers will be awarded the Stock they want?

Answer.—It is the desire of the Trustees that the Stock be distributed into as many hands as possible, so as to insure throughout the community a greater interest in the business of the National Trust Company.

The Stock being mostly subscribed, the books will soon be closed. Those who wish to subscribe will please do so without delay.

The Books of Subscription are at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER.
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPRING DEBILITY.
A PERMANENT TONIC
LIKE THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
Which supplies the
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
WILL CURE DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL WEAKNESSES,
And relieve that feeling of
"ALL GONENESS"
So peculiar at this time of year.
Pamphlets free. Sold by all druggists. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
[illegible]
New-York.

[illegible] DISINFEC-
[illegible] and noxious gases.
[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 22, 1867.

5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112⅞	500	At. Mail	107
95,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		100	do	106¾
	'62 C.	110⅜	100	do......s60	106⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		100	Pacific Mail	142⅛
	'64	107	100	do	142⅜
85,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		200	do	142⅜
	'65, New	109⅜	200	do	142⅜
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅞
4,800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		600	do	102⅞
	2d Ser.	106⅞	700	do	102⅞
100,000	do	106⅞	400	do......b30	102⅝
28,000	do..Third Ser.	106⅞	200	do......b30	102⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s,...ex-c	68⅝	1300	Erie Railroad	60⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67¼	1000	do	60
1,000	Virginia 6s, new	48	100	do......2d call	60⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s...x-c.	54	300	do	60⅝
1,000	do	54½	850	Hud. Riv. R......b15	109
2,000	N. Car. 6s....New	55	1300	Reading R	107⅛
6,000	Missouri 6s	98⅜	200	do......s60	107⅝
5,000	do.... 2d call	98⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R...x-d	108
10,000	do	98	50	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	98⅛
2,000	Brooklyn 6s, W. L.	95⅛	300	do	98⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅝	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	96	400	do	70⅝
3,000	Erie 1st M	101¼	700	do	70⅝
5,000	Hud. Riv. 1st	103	100	do......b3	71
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st	97	500	do......2d call	71
10,000	Tol. & Wab. Eq. B.	69	400	do	71⅛
2,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	94⅞	100	do......b30	71⅛
5,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	88	300	Ill. Central R	120⅛
100	Adams Ex.	73	100	Clev. & Pitts	78⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do......2d call	78⅜
275	do	74	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R	99⅝
400	do	74⅜	600	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
100	do	74⅜	200	do......b10	35⅛
200	do	74⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
100	do......s30	74	1000	do	59⅝
100	do	74¼	100	do......b30	59⅞
300	do......2d call	74	400	Clev. & Tol. R	120⅞
15	do	74⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	90⅛
200	Wells Fargo Ex	65⅛	100	do......b15	90⅛
100	do	65⅛	300	do	90⅜
120	American Ex	73	100	do	90⅜
16	do	74	100	do......2d call	90⅛
100	U. S. Express Co	75	44	Ind. & Cin	50
200	do	74⅞	100	Tol., W. & W..b30	45⅛
200	do	74⅞	200	do	45⅜
100	do	74⅞	100	Del., L. & W. Scrip	122
200	Mer. U. Ex.	9	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	81
50	Union Trust...x-d	108	100	do	82½
100	Amer. Coal	45	400	do	83
100	Canton Co	44⅞	200	H. & St. J.	50
300	Quick. Min. Co	28	200	H. & St. J. R. Prf.	60
100	do......b10	28¼	54	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	12
69	West. U. Tel	42⅜	10	Mil. & St. P. R.	37
200	do......2d call	42⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	44½	100	Hud. Riv. R	109
100	Adams' Ex. Co	70⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts	78⅛
150	do	70⅜	400	do......b3	78⅜
50	Mer. U. Ex.	8⅞	200	do......s15	78⅛
100	West. U. Tel...x-d	42⅜	200	do......b10	78⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	102⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol.	120⅞
100	do	102⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	90⅛
2800	Erie R	60⅞	500	do	90⅛
600	do......b3	60⅞	200	do......c	90⅜
600	do	60⅞	900	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
500	do......c	60⅞	200	do......b3	35⅛
300	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛	800	do......b10	35⅛
200	do......b10	70⅛	600	Chic. & N. W...Pf.	59⅛
1600	do	70⅛	300	do	59⅛
500	do	70⅜	200	do......b10	59⅜
200	do......b10	71	200	do......c	59⅜
600	do	70½	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅛
500	do......s5	70⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600	Canton Co	45	2600	Erie R	60⅛
400	Adams Express	74⅛	200	do......s10	60⅜
300	do	74	300	do......b3	60⅜
500	do	74⅛	200	do......b5	60⅜
100	do	74⅜	600	Hudson R	109½
100	do......b10	74⅜	2300	M. S. & N. I.	71
500	do......c	74⅜	300	do......c	71
300	do......s60	73	800	Clev. & Pits	78⅜
200	do......b15	74⅛	1200	do	78⅛
100	Wells Fargo Ex	66⅛	400	do	78⅛
100	Pacific Mail	142⅛	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	90⅛
150	do	141⅞	100	do......b10	90⅜
300	West. U. Tel	42⅞	400	do	90⅛
100	do......c	42⅜	100	do......s15	90⅜
200	do......b10	42⅞	100	do......c	90⅛
300	do......b3	42⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
50	Amer. Ex	73	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R....b15	102⅞	400	P., F. W. & C.	98⅜
100	do	102⅞	100	do......b30	98⅜
100	do......c	102⅞	100	do......b3	98⅜
400	Harlem R......x-d	103	100	do	98⅜
500	Reading R......b10	107	0	do......b10	98⅜
300	do	107			

SATURDAY, June 22—P. M.

The price of Gold was steady to-day at 138@138⅛ ℘ cent., with rather a dull business. The Customs demand of the week amounts to $2,102,000; the Export demand to $582,390. As the Treasury Office has not been a seller, the Gold for Customs came mostly out of the Banks, whose Specie Deposits are down about $3,000,000, while their Currency Deposits increased $2,200,000, and their Greenbacks increased about $5,000,000. The Loans on Monday's statement will probably show a decrease of $2,500,000. The Foreign Exchanges for the day's steamers closed quiet on the basis of 110 for standard Bills, 60 days' sight on London.

The Brokers borrowed Money readily at 5@6 ℘ cent., and the market for the week closed with increased ease.

The Public Funds were steady, and the Railway market upward, and on most of the New-York and Western Roads quite buoyant. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also firm, and in demand, the old Express Companies advancing from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. on Friday's rise. Only one regular session of the Boards was held, as usual on Saturday. On the Street, at 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅛	Northwest	35½	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜	110⅜	N. West Pref	59⅞	59½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅜	Rock Island	90⅛	90⅛
N. Y. Central	102⅞	102⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅞	98⅛
Erie	59⅞	60⅛	Pacific Mail	141⅞	141
Hudson	108⅞	109	Quicksilver	27⅞	28⅛
Reading	107⅜	107⅜	W. U. Telegraph	42⅝	42⅞
Mich. Southern	70⅜	70⅞	Mariposa Pref	19⅛	20
Illinois Central	120⅛	120⅛	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	24⅞
Pittsburgh	78⅛	78⅛	American Gold	138	138
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	67⅛	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	105⅜	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	113
6s & 1,000, '81	112⅜	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	117⅛
5-20s, reg., 1862	107	End. coupons, 1871	116
5-20 con., small	110⅛	5 ℘ cent., reg'd, 1874	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅜	5 ℘ cent., coup., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 reg.	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107	10-40 coup., small	99⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	105⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	100
5-20 con., 1865, new iss.	109⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
O'gn W. L. 1881	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
O'gn ½ year, 1881	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	100	Ind. 2½ ℘ c. War loan	92
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	99⅜	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	65
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n	88
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6s. new bds	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 5 ℘ c., n. bds	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia Coupon 5s	69
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	Virginia ex c	48
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	Virginia new bonds	50
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	Georgia 7s new bonds	84½
Illinois Canal bds., 60	101⅛	North Carolina 6s	64
Illinois C. reg. 1860	101⅛	North Carolina ex c	54
Illinois 6s cou., '79aft'62	101⅛	North Carolina n. bds	54½
Illinois 6s cou., '79aft'65	101⅛	Missouri 6s	98
Illinois 6s cou., '79aft'70	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	81
Illinois 6s cou., 1877	101⅛	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98
Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101⅛	California 7s	122
Illinois War loan	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Ind. 5 ℘ c. War loan	92		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	113	Irving	106⅛
America	142	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	112½
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	122
State of New-York	111	Continental	107
Commerce	119	St. Nicholas	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	113	New-York County	145
Ocean	104	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
American Exchange	115⅛	Park	145
Bank of the Repub.	116	Central National	114
Bank of North Am'a	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1876	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	106	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	105	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	100⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	97	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	113	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	84½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	76	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. 1st	95½

The July half-yearly Bank Dividends thus far announced are as follows:

	Rate.		Rate.
New-York	5	Tenth	5
Merchants'	5	Eighth	4
Mechanics'	5	North River	5
Merchants' Exchange	5	Manufacturers'	5
Hanover	5	Market	5
Shoe and Leather	5	Park	7
Metropolitan	6	Fifth	5
Butchers'	5	Importers'	5
People's	5	Broadway	12
Citizens'	5	Irving	4
America	5	Marine	6
Central	5	Atlantic	5
Tradesmen's	7	Chatham	8
Fourth	5		

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in June:

1867	$67,186
1866	72,576
Decrease	$5,390

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the second week in June:

1867	$22,436
1866	21,556
Increase	$880
From Jan. 1:	
1867	$485,823
1866	481,467
Increase	$4,356

Comparative earnings of the Atlantic and Western Railway for the second week in June:

1867	$102,394
1866	123,524
Decrease	$21,130
Comparative earnings since April 1:	
1867	$1,099,866
1866	1,077,373
Increase	22,493

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have declared a net Dividend of five per cent., payable on the 1st of August to holders of full paid-up shares registered July 20.

The quarterly Dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Fort Wayne Road has been announced for the 16th of July. Transfers to close on the 29th inst.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $233,000; Gold Notes, $339,000; total receipts, $3,053,796 79; total payments, $2,394,935 62; balance, $132,129,745 15.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,034,989. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	377	$176,652	649	$289,418	236	$107,337
Man. of Cotton	382	116,761	110	32,783	265	63,081
Man. of Silk	102	122,448	65	60,980	103	90,983
Man. of Flax	726	140,664	168	30,376	228	49,814
Miscellaneous	104	49,797	172	15,120	170	6,118
Total	1,691	$606,312	1,154	$428,677	942	$322,233
		428,677				606,312
Total entered		$1,034,989	Total marketed			$928,545

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, June 19, gives the following tabular estimate of the stock of Cotton in America at the close of the cotton week, June 14, 1867, as made up by one of our city factors, from official sources:

	Bales.
At New-Orleans	63,173
Galveston and other Texas ports	16,273
Mobile	21,744
Apalachicola	347
Savannah	7,267
Charleston	4,323
New-York	90,133
Total	203,260
At the Border State shipping ports, embracing St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, New-Albany, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh	10,550
At the interior Cotton markets, embracing Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, &c.	34,700
In the hands of planters	8,000
Total supply	256,510
On shipboard for foreign ports, not cleared ... 37,000	
On hand, belonging to foreigners ... 28,000	65,000
Available for consumption and export previous to the receipts from the new crop, say first week in October	191,510
To which may be added the city crop of New-Orleans, consisting of wrecked and damaged Cotton, pickings, &c.	13,323

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1867.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of March 8 was duly received, and has been considered as promptly as the business of the office would allow.

You urge that you ought not to be subjected to special tax on your sales, on commission, of the manufactures of certain manufacturing corporations, inasmuch as you are the selling agents of those corporations.

My views of that portion of the law which decides the question raised by you, and the conclusion which I have reached in your case, herewith follow. The proviso to section 74 of the act of June 30, 1864, cited by yourself as relieving you from tax in its present form, contains the following:

"But nothing herein contained shall require a special tax for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise in other places than the place of business, nor for the sale by manufacturers or producers of their own goods, wares and merchandise at the place of production or manufacture, and at their principal office or place of business, provided no goods, wares or merchandise shall be kept, except as samples, at said office or place of business."

1. The section, the meaning of which is limited and restrained by this proviso, is that which describes the facts which shall be stated in a receipt for the payment of a special tax. Among those facts, must be set forth the place where is to be carried on the business for which the payment, witnessed by **the receipt, is to be made. Immediately after the mention of this particular of place, follows the proviso, the terms of which relate especially to that particular, namely, the place where business may be** carried on under payment of a special tax. Excepting certain specified occupations, it directs that in all other cases, payment of a special tax shall cover only business done at the place named in the receipt. All business done elsewhere is left liable to further tax.

It is a part of this requirement, and in an exceptional enlargement thereof, that the proviso under consideration is found as a part of the law. It provides with reference to manufacturers that the previous requirement, to wit, that their place of business, of manufacture shall be stated in the receipt to be given for the payment of their special tax, and the accompanying prohibition against such payment covering business, done elsewhere, "shall not require a special tax for the sale by manufacturers or producers of their own goods, wares and merchandise, at the place of production or manufacture, and at their principal office or place of business, provided, &c."

All this is with reference to specification thirty-one, where manufacturers are made subject to special tax and thus brought within the effect of the terms of a special tax receipt. The law, these two portions being taken together, stands thus: Manufacturers shall pay ten dollars; they can then manufacture at the place named in the receipt; they can also sell their manufactures there, and at one other place under certain conditions.

The clause under consideration, the enlargement of the local privileges of certain classes of special taxpayers, does not touch specification two. That stands as in its own terms; and by those terms whosesoever business it is on commission, to sell any goods, wares or merchandise, whose annual sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, is liable to special tax as a wholesale dealer.

That in this case you sell on commission goods to an amount sufficient to constitute you wholesale dealers, is not disputed. But it is urged that the compact, understanding or agreement, between you and certain parties, for whom you sell on commission, do, so far as those sales are concerned, take you out of your own well-known and legal status as commission merchants, and make you a manufacturer, or rather enable you to become several manufacturers, as many as the different persons, firms or corporations for whom, under such arrangement, you sell on commission.

Can this transformation be effected? Can it be made without disregarding terms and ignoring distinctions to be found in specification two. For this specification, laying, as it does, the tax on wholesale dealers, and declaring what constitutes a wholesale dealer, must not be departed from, but consulted, whenever application in exceptions of exemption from a wholesale dealer's tax.

And this defines a wholesale dealer as one whose business it is to sell. 1. For himself. 2. On commission. Here, then, are two classes of sales known to this law.

1. For one's self.
2. On commission, for others.

There can be no doubt as to which of these classes of sales is referred to in the exemption raised by the proviso to section 74, urged by the claimants as relieving them from taxation. It is a sale by the manufacturer of his own manufactures, his own goods, still his own. It is what the law defines as a sale for himself; not a sale on commission for others. How could it be the latter? Could a manufacturer sell his own goods on commission? Commission to be paid by whom? Yet, if the manufacturer in this case does not sell, the sale is not exempt from taxation. And the opening of the letter presenting these sales for exemption, shows that the sellers are not the class to which alone the law gives the exemption. The writers introduce themselves to this office, with words like these: "We are the selling agents of several manufacturing corporations." When, to bring themselves within the reach of the exemption which they claim, it is necessary that they should say, "We are the manufacturers of all the goods for the sale of which we claim exemption from tax."

Such a description of themselves never, it is safe to say, occurred to the writers as natural or truthful. And it is not easy to see, that it could be truthful within the meaning of the law. Yet, until claimants can describe themselves as manufacturers, as the manufacturers of the goods which they sell, they cannot be exempted from taxation, by virtue of the proviso in question. And by the terms of the law, a manufacturer is a person of one class and a commission merchant selling the manufactures of several manufacturing corporations, is a person of another class. The first can sell his own manufactures for himself, under certain conditions, and be exempt from special tax for such sale. The latter cannot sell his own manufactures for he manufactures none; he sells only for other; sells on commission; and there is no exemption from taxation of sales by other than the manufacturer, to be found in the proviso to section 74.

For confirmation of this view, see the closing proviso to the specification (two) under consideration, where it is enacted that sales made by one wholesale dealer *on commission*, shall not be *again* estimated as the *sales of the party for whom they are made*. Why not? Because they are to be once estimated as the sales of the party *by whom* they are made. In other words, so far as the tax upon **wholesale dealers** is concerned, sales on commission are to be estimated as the sales of the commission merchant by whom they are made; and under this proviso, as not the sales of any other party.

If it be urged that corporations (and manufacturing is largely carried on by corporations,) can only act by representatives either in buying or selling, and therefore that the sales of such representatives must be taken to be the sales of their principals, and as such exempt from taxation under the proviso to section 74, then I reply, the principle thus cited is of force, as far as it fairly extends, no further. I respect it as thus stated, within, not beyond its limits; those of the necessity which creates it. The exemption may be to sales made by such agents of a manufacturing corporation, as are absolutely and legally necessary to enable it to make any sales whatever; to sales made by officers, servants, agents of corporations in the ordinary sense of those designations. But to this class of agents commission merchants do not belong in contemplation of law, the general law or internal revenue law. And to their case this principle applies, viz: *Cessat ratio, cessat lex*. They are beyond the necessity and thus beyond the rule. And further, I observe in restriction of what has just been stated, that if it were otherwise, the result in this case could not be different; for neither office, service nor agency is sufficient to relieve a commission merchant from tax as a wholesale dealer. He who sells on commission is liable to that tax no matter by what appointment, contract or agreement, transient or permanent, he is employed to make his sales. An arrangement to sell all the goods manufactured within a year is of no more legal effect toward exemption from special tax than a letter of consignment accompanying a single parcel. The law knows and taxes sales on commission, without exemption allowed on any of these distinctions.

2. A further essential to the claim presented in this case, is that the sale should be made at the "principal office or place of business" of the manufacturer.

If the commission merchant is not the manufacturer, the office of the former cannot be the principal office or place of business of the latter. But aside from this objection, the view urged by the claimants is not free from serious difficulties.

In the first place, in admitting the office of the commission merchant to be that of the manufacturer, this office loses all satisfactory rules for determining in particular cases whether such is the principal office or not. In the case presented, merchants sell all of the productions of their principals; they keep all their books for sales. But suppose that instead of selling all, a portion, say one-eighth, is sold by another commission merchant, upon precisely the same terms and relations with the manufacturers as the other seven-eighths are sold. Here, then, is a distinction without a reason for difference, between two commission merchants, if the office of the one making the larger amount of sales is held to be the principal office of the manufacturer, and the other is not. The rule supposed becomes less satisfactory as the sales of any manufacturer are divided more equally among a larger number of commission merchants. If divided equally, or so as not to give to any one a large plurality or absolute majority, no one office can be treated as principal; and the exemption ceases. Thus the practical result would be that those commission houses which sell all or nearly all of the manufactures of a manufacturer, will be exempt from the special tax on sales which other commission merchants are compelled to pay; a rule causing a distinction between different commission houses, and between different manufacturers, which I cannot believe that the law intended to create, or indeed has created. The law generally has more satisfactory tests for the applications of its provisions, than are found under the foregoing hypothesis; and in this instance, if the intent of the statute be adhered to from the beginning, if the true meaning of the words, "of the manufacturer be followed, the other word "principal" will not be meaningless nor incapable of application. And these words "office of the manufacturer" are to be taken in their ordinary sense, meaning not as in the present instance an office hired, occupied and controlled by another party, but an office used and controlled directly by the manufacturer, an office opened not as a place of sale, for the storage and sale of goods, but for those general purposes of a manufacturer which make an office necessary to him as a manufacturer. Naturally there would be but one such office of any one manufacturer; and lest, under the exempting proviso, the privilege should be abused by the establishment of more than one office, for the very purpose of evading a tax upon sales, the privilege is limited to one office by the insertion of the word "principal." The adjacent expressions thus construed, this word looses all obscurity and difficulty of application. In this view, the principal office of a manufacturer is where are kept not merely the books of sales as in the present case, but the general books of the manufacturer, where usually in case of a corporation may be found the Treasurer, and where the officers meet and the corporation centres and acts.

Intending to exempt from the dealer's tax such sales only as are necessarily incident to the business of a manufacturer, and not such sales as constitute a business by themselves, it intends by the words "office of the manufacturer," an office incidental to the business of a manufacturer, and not an office of a wholesale dealer, though he might deal wholly in manufactures.

In this connection is brought out another fact in your case which throws light back upon the main question of the identity of the commission merchant as the manufacturer. The hiring and occupation of your office do not appear to be your acts *as agents* of any one or all of the corporations whose selling agents you are. You hire and occupy **as principals**, in your own **right, for your own use**, and then require **manufacturers whose goods** you store to **pay rent for the** privilege of such storage. **The manufacturer has no right as tenant in your office, the same being wholly under** your control.

3. It is required in order that sales should be exempt from special tax under the proviso in question, that no goods should be kept at the place of sale, except as samples. Why a wholesale dealer should be exempted from tax on a portion of his sales, merely because the goods sold were not kept at the place of sale, is difficult to perceive. It is, however, easy to see why a sale by manufacturers of their own goods, such a sale as is necessarily incidental to their business as manufacturers, should not by being accompanied with storage at the place of sale, be allowed to work exemption of the business of a wholesale dealer. This requirement, thus considered, strengthens the opinion arrived at in the first point.

For present consideration it is sufficient to say that the construction of this requirement claimed by the applicants cannot be acceded to by this office. "A large portion of these manufactures (you state) are stored in our storehouse attached to our office." This "attachment," in my opinion, constitutes the storehouse and the office, in contemplation of the law laying special taxes, one place, and makes goods stored in the storehouse to be goods kept at the office where sales are made.

Holding these views of the requirements of the law, it hardly seems necessary for me to add in conclusion, that desirous as I am to relieve you from all excessive taxation, I cannot rule that the special tax complained of does not apply in your case.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Messrs. GARDNER, BREWER & Co., Commission Merchants, Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 1?, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.
JNO. JONES,
Treasurer State of Georgia.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.
JUNE 1, 1867.

CITY RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—$20,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, due 1888, interest Jan. 1 and July 1.
CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD and Gold Room wishes to form a connection with some established house. Address Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108⅛	108⅜	Bounties	104⅛	105
Coupon, 1881	112⅛	112⅜	June, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107⅛	July, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅛	110⅜	July, C.I.N't's, '64	119	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	118⅛	118
5-20 Coupon, '65	107	107⅛	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	117⅜	118
5-20 " new, '65	109⅛	109⅜	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	117	117⅛
10-40 Registered	100	100⅛	May, C.I.N't's, '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Coupon	100	100⅛	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	115⅛	115⅜
Gold	138	138⅛	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	114⅞	115⅛
August, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜	Oct. C.I.N't's, '65	114⅛	114⅜

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS,
Due July 1,
Cashed in Gold,
BY
HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."
$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,

BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JUNE 21, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $31 30.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $4 05.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $36 25.
ON EACH $1,000.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

F. E. WORCESTER,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKER,
No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 8.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.
The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.
F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, June 20, 1867.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of June, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1867. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 25th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, for the six months ending June 30, 1867, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 1 next.
The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.
The transfer book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from June 27 to July 1.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th July next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY has this day declared a dividend out of its net profits of FOUR per cent., payable on and after June 24 to the stockholders of that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1867.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1867.
L. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 514 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.—Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY MODERN STONE house in 48th-st., near 5th-av., in complete order; possession at once. Also, three-story brick house in Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, 20x40x100 feet; water, gas and gas-fixtures and dumb waiter; price $5,000. Address "Owner of Houses," Tarrytown, N. Y.

WEST 23D-ST., FINE THREE-STORY house, 40x40, lot 50x142, and coachway to 24th-st. (very cheap); possession. Also, first-class and newly furnished house, extra lot and stable, on Murray Hill; $60,000; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick, marble-trimmed houses, Nos. 506 and 508 7th-av., all improvements, are unoccupied and can be bought at very reasonable figures. Apply immediately at No. 143 West 48th-st., before 12 and after 4.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.
POSTPONED SALE OF
76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25, ON THE GROUND.
LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.

For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office, and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; E. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

EAST-ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—Nine new, and nearly new, houses with lots of various sizes, and at prices ranging from $4,000 and $30,000, all in complete order.

Also, several very desirable plots of land suitable for building lots. The beautiful location of these houses and lands, their proximity to the City of New-York, (time less than an hour,) with the many advantages possessed by East-Orange as a place of residence, render this a rare opportunity to secure, at a low figure, a country home, thus delightfully situated, within one hour of Wall-st. The owner being imperatively called away, will close out cheap, if sales be made at once; full particulars at our office.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN NEW-Jersey, consisting of four and a half lots, with fruit, shrubbery and flowers; with a two-story house and extension; located quarter of a mile from Shady Side Landing, on river road leading to Fort Lee; there are two steamboats, each making four trips per day, one from Christopher the other from Spring-st., North River, landing at Shady Side each way. Inquire of B. S. DEMAREST, No. 21 John-st., S. D. DEMAREST, No. 624 Greenwich-st., or of J. D. DEMAREST, near the premises.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., ONE of the most genteel and desirable residences on the Hill, fine large house with extension, both French roof, situated, in perfect order throughout, with heater, stationary tubs, &c., large ornamental and vegetable grounds, fine old trees, convenient to cars, schools, &c.; on very high ground, and surrounded by elegant improvements; photographs and diagrams can be seen at the office of C. SULLIVAN, Esq., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—A small, convenient house, with six rooms, on a lot 36 by 130 feet, in a very pleasant part of the city; ten minutes' walk from M. & E. or N. J. R. R. depot; the lot is well filled with choice fruit; a good well and cistern on the lot; price, $4,500. Apply on the premises, No. 71 North Orleans-st., or address F. S. BARLOW, No. 26 Orange-st., Newark.

A RARE CHANCE.—CIRCUMSTANCES BEyond his control compel the owner of a desirable and valuable country residence 1½ hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot, in a most healthy location, to sell the same at a great sacrifice, if disposed of this month. FREDERICK A. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

$11,000.—FOR SALE AT RYE ON the water, two miles from depot, a beautiful new cottage with three acres. Also magnificent building sites from three to ten acres. Unequaled marine and inland views. Bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGE 35x41; 2 acres of ground, well fruited, garden planted, &c.; house new; good barn, well, cistern, &c. For particulars address POSTMASTER, Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y.

22 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—NEAR Mount Vernon; the finest building site in the township of Eastchester. Inquire of F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, or apply to JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE FOR SALE cheap; twenty-one or less acres; near Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Box 21 South Orange, N. J.

GOOD FACTORY SITES ON NAVIGABLE water, within 12 miles of City Hall. Address Post-office Box No. 3,429 New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.

One Sorrell, 16 hands.
One Bay, 16½ hands.
One Gray, 16 hands.
One Gray, 15 hands.
One Bay mare, 15¼ hands.
One Chestnut mare, 15¾ hands.

The above horses have been taken in exchange for carriages, and will be sold at much less than their value; a fair trial will be given. Apply at No 12 Nevins-st., Brooklyn; or to
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLOODED BAY horse, over sixteen hands high, excellent in harness and under saddle. Apply at No. 50 Broadway, back office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCK-away. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

STABLE IN GOOD ORDER TO LET— Bond-st., No. 25.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERE-tofore given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.
BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. AEBY.

SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen any day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., corner Myrtle-av. and Hampden-st., Brooklyn. Any person wishing to communicate by writing can address P. HUGHES, at the above place.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—FULL VALUE paid in cash for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, laces, camel hair shawls, &c., or money loaned on the same. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. J. S. COHEN.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, IN THE GROUNDS of the Convent at Manhattanville, a small DOG, with a leather collar; evidently a family pet. The owner can recover the animal by calling at No. 312 West 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—FURnished or unfurnished, at Rumsen Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., a large house, containing 17 rooms; has a large lawn, plenty of shade, fine river and ocean view, but an hour's drive to Long Branch; stable, pasture for cow, &c., vegetable garden planted; communication six times per day. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st., or to A. HANCE & SON, near the premises.

WITHIN A BLOCK OF DELMONICO'S AND ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms at very moderate rates; front parlor and basement for physician or dentist, separately if desired; house 25 feet wide; two large rooms connecting on third story at $20 for two; also other rooms. Apply at No. 2 West 13th-st.

A PLEASANT COTTAGE AT MAMARONECK to let for the Summer, furnished; convenient to depot and steamboat landing; garden planted; possession given on the 1st July or sooner if desired. Apply or address T. H. FIELD, Room No. 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—SITUated in Westchester County, near the City, and Harlem Railroad; in complete order; garden made, &c., &c.; will be rented at a reasonable price for a few months, or longer term. Apply to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

A FINE HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City; 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, and all improvements; fine lawn, piazzas, stables, fruit and shade trees; view of the Sound; near the depot; rent very cheap. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

RED BANK, N. J.—TO LET—A FURNISHED house for July and August; nine rooms, good garden; about three minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of J. D. DENISON, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 10, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., a new cottage of ten rooms; three minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. R. depot. For particulars inquire of H. HICKE WHITE, Library Building, Orange, N. J.
CHAS. N. WHITE.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very eligibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 34 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FURNISHED BRICK villa; river view; ten minutes' walk from depot; garden taken care of free; $1,000 for season; $1,400 for year. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 656 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AT CHERRY HILL, N. J., A FURNISHED cottage to let for the Summer or year. Near railroad depot, and within 8 miles' drive of New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR to rent for half its value, one block from Union-square. Address L. IRVINGTON, Station D.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON-SQUARE—A spacious and completely furnished house to rent; $275 per month. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

BOND-ST.—THIRD FLOOR TO LET—NO. 27.

BOND-ST.—PARLORS TO LET—APPLY NO. 25.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED wanted for responsible tenants.
WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 81 MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board at a reasonable price. House newly furnished. N. B.—Call and see.

BOARD FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY— Not over forty minutes from the City, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable. Address S. N., Box No. 1,194 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

NO. 33 GREENWICH-AV.—TO LET. A nicely furnished hall bedroom, with partial board if desired, in a small private family. References exchanged.

TWO SOUTHERN FAMILIES CAN FIND board for the Summer in a first-class house on Murray Hill, on a wide street, between 5th and Madison avs. Address M. W., Box No. 4,646.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen; well-furnished rooms and good board, at No. 106 West 19th-st. (old No. 76.)

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, at No. 88 Morton-st. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 76 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 127 West 42d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one or two small families in Westchester County, only two hours from the City; five miles east of Peekskill; twelve trains daily; near Lake Mohigan; elegant grounds; shade and lawn; good fishing and boating, and ample table. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y.; or apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY DESIRING to live in the country, in an independent manner, can be accommodated with two bedrooms, parlor and kitchen, all furnished complete for housekeeping; vegetables, fruit, eggs and milk supplied from the place; easy access to the City; boating, bathing and fishing convenient. No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 22.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN an hour's travel of this City, in a private family and a healthy river location, by a family of five adults; a liberal price will be paid for first-class accommodations; stabling for horses required. Address Box No. 5,577 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions and excellent board can be had at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains daily by New-Haven and Housatonic Railroads. Terms $7 per week for adults. For further particulars address Z. T. ADAMS.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF miles from Peekskill, at a farmhouse, beautifully situated on high ground; can accommodate two families. Refer to Thomas Russell, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, N. Y.— Within one mile of New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, grounds well shaded; parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; good water, pleasant drives and a healthy location. Inquire of J. F. TRAVIS, No. 39 Murray-st., or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuse at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.

The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 23d inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel now open; superior inducements to families and transient guests. Under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JAMES G. KING'S SONS was dissolved on the 11th June, 1867, by the death of JAMES GORE KING. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same firm name by the surviving partners. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOTEL KEEPER.—A well established hotel of 100 rooms to let, and furniture, stock, &c., for sale; price $25,000—$10,000 cash, balance on time to suit. Rent $4,400 per annum. This is no humbug, but a fortune to a man that can keep a hotel. Apply to F. P. PERKINS, No. 727 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER.......July 27

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA	June 29
CHICAGO	July 13
MANHATTAN	July 27
MINNESOTA	Aug. 10

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.... ....$170 | Steerage..............$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
ANTWERP.

The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS,
No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,

will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer

MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY.......July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, July 11

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from pier 14, East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading given in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and steamers to all points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND TARIFA are requested to be on board at the Cunard wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock on Wednesday, 26th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH, Washington's headquarters, where can be seen all the interesting relics of the War for Independence, together with Washington's House, which is still standing, where the Revolutionary Army was disbanded; the grand panorama of the Hudson, the finest scenery in the world, on the way. The splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. Simmons, will take passengers at the foot of Christopher-st., North River, up to half past 7, and will leave from near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Jay-st., North River, 8¾ A. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 9 A. M.

Tickets there and back $1 each, now ready at No. 262 Broadway, Room No. 20; No. 318 Bleecker-st., New-York, No. 7 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, and No. 41 Shippinville, Hoboken. Secure tickets immediately. A Band of Music has been engaged and will accompany the excursion.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 20 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 153 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 6¾ P. M.
Thursday, June 20, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, June 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 11½ A. M.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH AND EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 3	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 40
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 08
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 60
Rochester	5 31	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	4 40 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 19th	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 20th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th	4 P. M.	Friday, 21st	7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d	11 A. M.	Saturday, 22d	6 P. M.
Sunday, 23d	7 A. M.	Sunday, 23d	12 M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12, North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

STEAMBOAT TO FLUSHING.—THE steamboat PERRY leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., East River, every day at 1:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. The 10:30 trip is excursion, and leaves Flushing at 2:30 P. M. Time of excursion, six hours. Fare, 20 cents. Excursion tickets, 30 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 21 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½, 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily, (without exception,) at 9 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:10, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9.15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—9:20 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. and at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:45 P. M. The 5:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ. DECEASED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 25x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 135 West 21st-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 39th-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND BALMORALS.
DRURY & CO.

will sell at auction for cash on MONDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Boot and Shoe Commission Salesrooms, No. 132 Broadway, near Maiden-lane,

FIVE HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

comprising a large and well-assorted variety of men's, women's and children's goods, adapted to the requirements of the trade for City, Western and Southern trade, consigned by manufacturers for peremptory sale. Catalogues and samples ready.

FIFTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TO 60,000 TONS

of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, delivered at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 497 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,274 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
19,990 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,356 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-Yard, New-York on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:

A quantity of oakum shakings, Manila rope, &c.
A lot of coal cinders from brass furnaces.
A lot of wrought iron borings.
Six iron calboys.
A lot of carpenter's tools, paints, oils, &c.
Also, about 20 tons of American and foreign hemp.
Terms as usual.

EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Public attention is invited to the sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 25, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, of the following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late James McBrair, viz.:

Lot and building No. 95 Wall-st.; lot and building No. 121 Water-st.; one lot on west side of Madison-av., north of 40th-st.; six lots on north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., and part of lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st.

G. TILLOTSON, Referee,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. DARIUS PECK, Referee, on SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hudson, Columbia County.

THE EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, AT STOCKPORT,

Columbia County, on Claverack Creek, a never-failing water-power, five miles north of Hudson, N. Y.

Main building, brick factory and machine shop, 250x50 feet, two stories, with wheel-house, turbine wheel and shafting attached, with 12 to 14 feet head of water; carpenter's shop and saw-mill, large foundry and forging-shop, pattern-shop, cleaning shop, two barns, with stable, and brick office, inclosing about five acres, and premises for about 500 workmen. Also,

THE EMPIRE HOUSE HOTEL,

with stable, barn, icehouse, &c., with accommodations for 30 to 40 persons; also, 12 double and single frame dwellings for workmen, and about 70 acres meadow and pasture land.

For further particulars apply at No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or to the Referee, at Hudson.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV., 53D AND LEWIS STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee:

LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and the three-story brick dwelling on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., known as No. 111 Lewis-st.

8TH-AV.—5 four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st., and known as Nos. 746, 748, 750, 752 and 754. The houses have on each floor above the stores water-closets, range, boiler, stationary washtubs, and all modern improvements.

53D-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 8th-av., known as No. 150. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in good order.

N. SOLOMON, Attorney, No. 112 Broadway.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 60 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements; the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York—time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam-cars every hour during the day and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 YEARS' LEASE OF 15 LOTS, WITH VALUABLE BULKHEAD ON 13TH-AV., 21ST AND 22D STS., FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSING COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The lease of 15 lots of land situate on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore, has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $3,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF THE MORRIS ESTATE, BROOKLYN.—J. COLE will sell on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, the balance of the estate, comprising about 800 lots, on the New-York Bay, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and from 38th to 41st sts. Terms—80 per cent. on mortgage. Title perfect. Maps, &c., at No. 369 Fulton-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 11 A. M., on the premises, Morrisania Hotel, Public Hall and other buildings adjacent thereto, together with a large number of valuable lots adjoining the residences of Robert Bonner and D. McMahon, Esqs., being a part of the estate of the late N. McGraw. For maps and particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELEBRATED yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES
AND
CRAVATS,
IN NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FABRIC,
FROM THE LEADING
MAGAZINS DU MODE
OF
LONDON AND PARIS.
The largest and most elegant assortment
ever offered in the
UNITED STATES,
AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY,
LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,
IN
REAL BALBRIGGAN
and
LISLE THREAD.
In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the
FASHIONABLE
AND
FASTIDIOUS,
AT
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING
AND
BASE BALL SUITS
OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS
on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS, QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

All the departments REPLENISHED with NEW GOODS, just landed, viz.: DRESS SILK, FOULARDS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, &c., &c.

The balance of BLACK SILKS MARKED DOWN 50 cents per yard.

BLACK GOODS for MOURNING, the BEST CHOICE in this City.

500 pieces JACONETS, just received from PARIS, will be opened in the afternoon.

200 pieces new PIQUES and PERCALE, for dresses; SILK CLOAKS at a great reduction.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, at $15, worth $30.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
NOW OFFER THE
BON-TON
HOOP SKIRT,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING
THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer during this week, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FLANNELS, LINENS,
HOSIERY.
Also,
LADIES & CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
WALKING DRESSES,
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS,
&c., &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Preparatory to taking their semi-annual inventory.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
containing many new and beautiful
DESIGNS,
RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-sts.

LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE SHAWLS,
ROTONDES AND JACKETS,
At GREAT BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 24,
a choice lot of
ELEGANT SILK SACKS
at $20 and $25.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE
OF
STORMS, THURBER & CO.,
NO. 751 BROADWAY.
It is our intention to have every year a
CLOSING OUT SALE
of all stock left over, commencing
MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867.

We have marked the balance of our Summer stock down very low, everything in our store being new, all bought since May 1, 1867. Ladies will see at once that this is an opportunity seldom occurring. The sale will last twenty days. Look at some of the prices:

Beautiful Jaconet Muslins	20 cents
Organdies	30 cents
Bareges (cost 45 cents to land)	30 cents

All of these goods were bought at auction at low figures, and now are reduced 40 per cent.

200 pieces of Mozambique, beautiful goods....25 cents

50 pieces of Broche Grenadines, rich Paris styles, cost $2 per yard to land, will be sold now for..............87½ cents

These goods are the balance of a favorite importation. Two cases of Chally Glace Jaspe, for traveling dresses. We would call especial attention to these splendid goods; some of them cost $1 50 per yard. We now put them all in at 45 cents per yard.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Have just received from
BRUSSELS and PARIS
A new assortment of
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS,
AND
LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Which they are confident cannot be equaled in quality, variety or price.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON.
Offer
their stock of
LADIES' UNDERLINEN and INFANT'S DRESSES,
BELOW COST,
in order to close the department.
ORDERS taken at reduced prices.
They also offer
their stock of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Much below cost.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY
AT
MRS. GAYNOR'S,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
The most elegant variety in the United States, of
LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS
AND
LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS,
Train Attachment.
Also, just received, several cases
FRENCH SKIRTS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
IN
Swiss Lawns and Cambric, for Full dress (trains.)
Swiss Lawns and Cambric, morning robes and suits.
BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS,
Very becoming styles.
ALL GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 Broadway, cor. of 12th-st., and
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!
A large and elegant assortment
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, TOWELING, DAMASKS, QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, PIANO
AND TABLE COVERS, WINDOW
SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND FIXTURES IN
GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT RETAIL.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS
ENGLISH
AND
GERMAN
HOSIERY.
NOVELTIES IN
SCARFS,
TIES
AND
BOWS.
LINEN SACKS
AND DUSTERS.
GLOVES.
SUSPENDERS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Desire to call special attention to their
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.
PROMENADE AND TRAVELING SUITS,
READY-MADE
and to ORDER at two days' notice.
BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESSES,
GABRIELLE AND MORNING DRESSES,
Elegantly made.
All dresses guaranteed to fit perfectly, and always finished when promised.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

CAMBRIC AND LINEN BREAKFAST SETS.
PUFFED MUSLIN WAISTS AND ZOUAVES,
handsomely trimmed with ribbons, valenciennes and Cluny lace.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PLAIN AND TUCKED WAISTS, in linen, cambric and muslin,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris. (Teachers' school,) daily at home from 2 to 3, at No. 27 Bond-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 30th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WISHES TO teach French and Music. Apply to Prof. VAILLANT, Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for a young girl; is a good waitress and chambermaid, and would assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 214 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a respectable English girl; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, Prof. Joy, Columbia College, corner of 49th-st. and Madison-av., until June 24.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take in washing and ironing at her own residence, No. 101 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl as general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farmhands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXperience desires the position of visiting governess or housekeeper with a lady or family traveling or at home; possesses highest testimonials. Call or address J. M., No. 24 Washington-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man; is not particular what he does, that is honorable; can furnish best City reference and security; is familiar with hotel business and understands bookkeeping. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,076 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who is a thorough horseman of long experience; the best of City reference from last and former employer. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., at the saddlery, for two days.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND FRANCE.—An active, American business man proposes to leave in two weeks for Europe; will take in charge for the trip two or three lads, or act as secretary to a gentleman, or attend to any other business; is an experienced traveler and a thorough disciplinarian; time of absence, four to six months; refers to Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Crosby, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., C. B. Knerals, Esq., Nathan Bishop, LL. D., H. M. Pierce, LL. D., and other well-known names. Address HAYWARD, No. 56 East 26th-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INcumbrance; the man as gardener, and wife as cook and dairymaid; none need apply without good recommendations; German preferred. Apply at No. 96 Warren-st., Irving Savings Institution, from 10 to 3 P. M.

GARDENER WANTED—TO TAKE GENEral charge of a gentleman's place in Brooklyn; German (single) desired; no hot-houses; two cows; vegetables, fruits and flowers; must be capable, sober, faithful and industrious. Address S. F. E., Box No. 3,748, New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DISeases, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 129 Prince-st., near Wooster.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED,
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
ELEGANT, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HALLS,
CONTAINING OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES,
properly and conspicuously arranged.
THE MOST REMARKABLE LIVING WONDERS
ever presented to an appreciative public.
AN UNSURPASSABLE ENTERTAINMENT
in a
MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM,
capable of
HOLDING 2,500 PERSONS,
by a
LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
The management of this
GREAT FAMILY RESORT
having catered for the public for
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
has a right conception of that description of amusement which the
INTELLIGENTLY-MORAL AND RESPECTABLE
community desire.
MUSEUM OPEN
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
A DAY'S ENJOYMENT FOR 30 CENTS.
ONLY 30 CENTS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¾, EVENING AT 8.
The splendid spectacular play of the
SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
To be seen at all hours.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MRS. HAWKINS, a Bearded Lady.
ALEX. MONTARG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

The entertainments will commence EVERY AFTERNOON in the Lecture Room with

BANVARD'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

after which, in the spacious Theatre, an amusing Farce and a grand Pas Seul by Miss VIOLETTE.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
the operatic Drama of
ROB ROY;
OR,
AULD LANG SYNE

Produced with the original Music, new Scenery, new Costumes, Properties, &c., and with a brilliant Cast, embracing the entire strength of the Company.

Admission, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, 70 cents extra; Gallery, 2 cents; Boxes, $5.

TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.......Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'S
Second Grand
SUNDAY CONCERT.
This SUNDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½.
On which occasion a varied and splendid programme will be performed by
THEODORE THOMAS'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR............Mr. F. J. EBEN.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.

The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 82 5th-av., and No. 823 Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn. The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE NEW-YORK SOLO AND GLEE UNION at Dodworth Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, July 2.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE }
OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 4,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN }
CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF BOSTON HARBOR,"
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Lower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER }
IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR.
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, with the name of the person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 33d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st., between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
June 18, 1867. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:

For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.

For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.

For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
THIRD WEEK
of the
FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Irish comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
PRODUCTION
of the great Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs T. B. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
A Tale of '98.
With Picturesque Groupings,
Characteristic Dances,
Beautiful Songs,
Exciting Tableaux.
Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq.
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of } MR.
Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled }
"The Green Above the Red," written ex- }
pressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq. }
OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen } DAN
DENNY DOYLE, the piper }
THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper } BRYANT
supported by
A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG."
the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.
In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

FRENCH THEATRE—THE ARABS.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 24.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ARAB COMPANY
OF THE BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE,
AND MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL,
THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS,
who will appear EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
in a series of brilliant entertainments.
Director, SIDI-EL-HADJ-ALI-BEN-MAHOMED.
PROGRAMME OF THE ARABS:
NATIVE PRAYER
Invoking Allah for success to go through their dangerous performances.)
THE CHALLENGE IN THE DESERT.
THE GREAT GUN EXERCISE.
THE WHIRLWIND—BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
WEDDING FESTIVAL IN THE DESERT,
with dance and native music.
CHALLENGE TOUR DE FORCE.
THE HUMAN PYRAMIDS.
Concluding with
THE MORESQUE ARCADES.
All of which to be preceded by the favorite comedietta
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE,
in which Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal will appear.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office of the French Theatre, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, including reserved seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, four seats, $5; proscenium boxes, $8.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.............WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, June 24,
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 29,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE LOCAL DRAMA
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE,
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
ROMANTIC WATERFALL,
ROMANTIC WATERFALL.
AND
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA,
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CAST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. Maguire and Prof. Risley..............Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

CALEDONIAN GAMES.
THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES,
GIVEN BY THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
WILL BE HELD AT
JONES' WOOD,
ON
THURSDAY JUNE 27, 1867.
PROGRAMME:

The sports of the day will be opened by an old-fashioned SCOTCH REEL, after which the circle will be cleared, and the games commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and close at 8 P. M.

		First Prize.	2d.	3d.
1st.	Putting the Heavy Stone	Gold Medal	$20	$10
2d.	Putting the Light Stone	Gold Medal	20	10
3d.	Running Jump	Gold Medal	20	10
4th.	Heavy Hammer	Gold Medal	20	10
5th.	Light Hammer	Gold Medal	20	10
6th.	Running High Leap	Gold Medal	20	10
7th.	Highland Fling	Gold Medal	20	10
8th.	Short Race	Gold Medal	20	10
9th.	Boys' Race (under 12)	$5	3	2
10th.	Wheelbarrow Race	10	7	5
	INTERMISSION.			
11th.	Vaulting with the Pole	Gold Medal	$20	$10
12th.	Tossing the Caber	Gold Medal	20	10
13th.	The Long Race	Gold Medal	20	10
14th.	The Broadsword Dance	Gold Medal	20	10
15th.	Standing High Leap	Gold Medal	20	10
16th.	Sack Race	$10	7	5
17th.	Hitch and Kick	Gold Medal	20	10
18th.	Hurdle Race	Gold Medal	20	10
19th.	Boys' Hurdle Race (under 15)	$5	3	2
20th.	Running Hop, Step and Jump	Gold Medal	20	10
21st.	Quoits (played outside the Circle)	Gold Medal	20	10

These games are open to members of Scottish Societies everywhere, who are most cordially invited to be present at the gathering, and contend for the above liberal prizes.

ROBINSON'S CELEBRATED BANDS and the PIPERS OF THE CLUB will furnish music for the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

to be had from members of the Club, and at the gate on the day of the games.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
The Hall is to be redecorated, and will reopen some time in August.
THIS WEEK—THE GREAT BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. OTTO BURBANK.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

NATATORIUM.

Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S private Swimming School and Salt Water Baths for ladies, gentlemen and children, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River. Apply for circulars at Gymnasium, No. 161 5th av.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING WEDNESday, June 26, at 3 P. M. A match for $2,000—two miles and repeat to wagons, between the celebrated horses DEXTER and LADY THORN.

B. Doble's b. g. DEXTER.
D. Phifer's b. m. LADY THORN.

These horses trotted a most extraordinary two-mile race in harness on the 14th inst., and as LADY THORN is now considered doing well, there can be no doubt but that a fast wagon race will be the result.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING MONDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M. Purse and stake of $650, two miles and repeat, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. WHALEBONE; owners b. s. GEN. McCLELLAN; T. Carpenter's b. g. JACK LEWIS; owner's g. g. AJAX; D. Pfeiffer's ch. g. QUICKSILVER; Jackman's s. s. BERGER; Roden's b. g. CAPT. GILL.

SAME DAY—Match for $500.

B. Dobles names bl. m., with running mate to beat 2:33.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING, TUESDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M. Match for $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. Phifer's four-year old b. s.
C. Robinson's four-year old b. filly.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $250. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF WORSTED AND DELAINE MACHINERY.—Combers, preparers, spinning frames, twisters, reels, winders, cards and jacks, shafting, belting, steam and gas-pipes, water-pipes, pumps and boilers, dyehouse and fixtures complete. Sale on the premises, at Passaic, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 1 o'clock.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. SEUGDEL TELLS past and future. No. 41 Stanton-st., first [illegible]

THE SENATORIAL EXCURSION.

Down the Missouri River—Peculiarities of its Navigation—Fort Leavenworth—Reception at Lawrence—A Night at Manhattan.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[The following letter from our correspondent with Senator Wade's party failed to appear in its proper place in the series, but its date will show where it belongs.]

Fort Riley, Kan., Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

I have several times been upon the point of concluding that this grand Senatorial expedition had for its first object a test of the strength of the lady members of the party. But three hours' stay at Chicago, just long enough to swallow dinner—an all-night ride to Omaha, and a delay there of forty-eight hours only because Gen. Sherman was after us and could not be left behind courteously; a rapid rush of 361 miles toward sun down and back again; such was the record of our first week's exploits. Some of the wives and lady friends of the Senators would have succumbed under this pressure I am sure had not the rains made traveling tolerable and comfortable, and the exhilirating western air given them elasticity of spirit. This week the managers of the excursion have done their best to rush matters through in the same precipitous style, but the abundant supply of water which laid the dust while we were on the Union Pacific road, with a severe storm which followed it, have fairly played the mischief with this Eastern Division, and so obstructed our advance that we have been no less than two days and nights in accomplishing the 135 miles between Leavenworth and this point. Vexatious as these delays have been to Gen. Palmer, the efficient Treasurer of this road, who has had charge of the Senatorial party since its arrival at Leavenworth, they have compelled such a distribution of the time at different points along the line that the excursionists, and the ladies in particular, have had abundant opportunity for rest as well as for becoming acquainted with the wonderful extent of the agricultural resources of this fertile State in general, and the Kaw or Kansas valley in particular.

But I must resume the narrative of our journeying, from the point at which my last letter closed. On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, the party took the *St. Joseph* at Omaha for St. Joseph. As the steamer swung clear of the wharf the Senators gathered upon the upper deck and like a lot of boys just out of school, gave three lusty cheers for the Union Pacific Road and the good time they had enjoyed. Dr. Durant, Mr. Dillon, and the other officers of the road acknowledged the compliment, and then we were off down the Missouri. For the benefit of the readers of the Times who have never voyaged upon this stream I must state that the Missouri is a remarkable river in several respects. They say that the rails used in some of the "Virginia" fences are so crooked that a pig which tries to creep through, in nine cases out of ten will come out on the side from which he starts. That's just about the case with the Missouri River. When trying to go down stream you are in constant danger of coming out above the point from which you set out, and it takes a smart pilot to keep you straight. In one instance we actually made a circuit of fifteen miles to get around a peninsula the neck of which was but 600 yards across. The Missouri is evidently conscious of the swindle it perpetrates upon the traveling public in this instance, and is so far ashamed of it that it has partially cut a passage through the peninsula. By the time the railroad from Leavenworth to Council Bluffs is completed this improvement will unquestionably be consummated. Then, again, the Missouri is a very muddy river, so muddy in fact that a smart wind will fairly blow the dust out of it. Perhaps that sounds extravagant, but I can make my affidavit that on Friday all the gentlemen of the party who had linen dusters were forced to put them on, and even then they, and the ladies as well, were more begrimed and dirty than they had been after any single day of railroad travel. Some insisted that the dust which proved so disagreeable came from the sandbars projecting out into the river, but I doubt the correctness of the supposition. Depend upon it, that *the Missouri is a dusty river*. And then, too, the wind is often so severe that it really obstructs navigation. There is an old joke that most of the dwellers on the prairies are bald-headed because the frequent hurricanes take their hair off, but I never realized fully what these winds could do until they drove our steamer fairly into the bank and held it there as securely as if it had been anchored. Then as soon as it was settled that "old Borax" had the best of it, half a dozen darkies started from the boat with the end of a cable. At first it was a puzzle to tell what they were at. One guessed that they were going to plant the leading darkey and tie to him, and another that they were on a "blackberrying" expedition, but it finally appeared that the purpose was to hitch the boat to a tree at least a quarter of a mile away—or to tie the tree to the boat—it was hard to tell which. The wind refused to abate until late in the afternoon, and only in time to enable us to make twelve or fifteen miles before dark, for the navigation of the river is so difficult that the boats stop running after sunset, unless the night should be moonlight, in which case it is possible to keep in motion. But between the shifting sand banks, which constantly change the channel of the river, and the snags, which are exceedingly troublesome, these pilots have a hard time. They get well paid for their work, however. From $500 to $800 per month is the general range of wages, and there are cases in which they receive $2,000 to $2,400 for the same period. Where a man is "found," as the phrase runs, he ought to be able to live on these wages, certainly. However, I would not advise Eastern men to make a rush for the Missouri on the strength of this extravagant pay. It needs a peculiar instinct—a sort of a cross, I should say, between that of a catfish and a mud-turtle—to do this kind of work satisfactorily, and then if a boat is once run on one of these sandbanks, it is next to impossible to get it off.

But to come back to our trip. Early Saturday morning our voyage was resumed. A series of violent showers laid the dust upon the river, but they did not quench the patriotism of some of the Nebraskans. The citizens of Brownsville, for instance, had arranged to give the Senatorial party a reception, and they were not going to be cheated out of their fun by the rain. So they dragged a cannon to the top of the bluff, and welcomed Senator Wade with a rousing salute. Seventy-five or a hundred of the citizens of the town also tried their utmost to make their way to the wharf, but they got stuck in the mud when about half way there and had to abandon the attempt. Their enthusiasm was, however, fully appreciated and applauded by those in whose behalf it was exhibited.

About 5:30 o'clock the *St. Joseph* arrived at the flourishing city in Missouri from which it borrows its name, and taking omnibuses the party drove through the town. Just here let me say that St. Joseph is a much more respectable town than it has the reputation of being in the East. It has twenty-four or five thousand inhabitants, and is built as substantially as if it were meant to stay in its present location. Of late, perhaps, it has not grown as rapidly as it did six or eight years ago, for the railroads have taken away much of the outfitting and transportation business which it once enjoyed, but it is a vigorous and thriving city, and will always remain so.

About 10 o'clock Saturday night we succeeded in procuring an extra train from St. Joseph for Weston, and taking the boat there we arrived shortly after midnight at Leavenworth, where the tourists were well contented to remain over Sunday. Before taking their departure Monday morning the whole party went out to Fort Leavenworth by detachments, and were warmly and cordially welcomed by Gen. Hoffman, the officer in command,—during the war the Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners—and Gen. Grierson, the famous cavalry raider, who is stationed at the Fort to organize and to send further West the negro recruits which are arriving there daily. And I may as well state here a fact which I learned incidentally—that the old prejudices against colored troops have not yet vanished. When Gen. Grierson arrived at Fort Leavenworth, several weeks ago, the negro soldiers which he took with him were compelled to do all the hard work, were stationed in remote quarters, and had the cold shoulder turned upon them in every possible way. The General has compelled the partial recognition of the rights of the negro troops, although he has not yet overcome all the silly prejudices against them. In addition to this I am even told that the families of the officers of the regular army, not only at this post but elsewhere, keep aloof to a great extent from those of the white officers commanding the colored troops, and hold only such social intercourse with them as they are compelled to do. Perhaps such snobbishness will wear away in time, but it seemed odd to run across it here in Kansas of all places in the United States.

Generally the designation of any place as a fort carries with it the idea of fortifications, but nothing of the kind is to be seen at Fort Leavenworth. When the post was originally established some forty years ago, the Government reserved about eight thousand acres, a large part of which it worked as a farm for raising corn and other cereal supplies for the garrisons of posts to the westward, thus saving the expense and risks of transportation. This vast "farm" which is nearly thirty miles long by ten miles square, is still owned by the United States, and its value must by this time be enormous. It bounds the city on the south, and the suburbs of Leavenworth are therefore very abruptly terminated in that direction. The idea seems to be generally entertained that in time Uncle Sam will endow the city with part of this magnificent domain, but no one seems to know just how this is to be brought about, although several schemes for the attainment of this result, generally speculative in their character, have come to grief during the last few years. Grasshoppers are making their appearance in Leavenworth and vicinity in great numbers. They swarm on the fences like bees, but the farmers say they are too late to do much damage this season, and seem to entertain slight fears of their depredations.

Leaving Leavenworth at 10 o'clock, we reached Lawrence soon after 12, and there the Senatorial party had as enthusiastic and cordial a reception as it had received anywhere. Carriages enough to accommodate the whole party were in waiting, and a procession, headed by the band from Fort Leavenworth, which had been detailed to accompany the excursionists, having speedily been formed, the company drove through the city and to the summit of Capitol Hill, where the State University is located, and whence they had a magnificent view of the superb territory surrounding Lawrence. A finer prospect than that which was spread out before them it would be difficult to imagine, and Kansas, fertile as it is, can certainly show no more magnificent stretch of territory than that comprised in the Waukarusa and Kaw Valleys in this vicinity. It hardly seemed strange with such a marvelously fertile district at its back that Lawrence should not only have replaced with substantial brick buildings the wooden structures destroyed when Quantrell gave two-thirds of the city to the torch in 1863, but that it should since that time have more than doubled in population. Judging from its present appearance there is every indication that Lawrence is to be among the very first of the cities west of the Missouri. After dinner at the Eldredge House the crowd of citizens which had gathered in front of the hotel insisted upon hearing some speeches from the distinguished men included in the party, and after repeated refusals to say anything Senator Wade finally appeared and made a brief but very pointed impromptu speech, so significant in tone that I at once telegraphed you a synopsis of it. The positions taken by Mr. Wade as regarded female suffrage and the reconstruction question, were neither particularly new nor novel; but his utterances upon the relations between labor and capital attracted eager attention and drew forth much comment. Mr. Covode followed Senator Wade in a brief speech upon the railroad interests of the West, and just as the party were leaving the hotel for the cars again the crowd succeeded in getting a few characteristic sentences from George Francis Train, who had refused to respond to repeated calls until the Senators had been heard from.

It had been arranged to spend Monday night at Topeka, where a grand reception and a ball were to be given the excursionists; but the flood in the Kansas River had carried away two or three sections of the pontoon bridge, by means of which the State capital of Kansas maintains a precarious communication with the rest of the world, and on arriving at the landing we found a passage of the stream altogether impracticable. Still, the Topekians were anxious to have a sight at the Senators, and the party were naturally reluctant to lose the supper and ball. Meanwhile there were two or three men frantically at work laboring to restore communication by the pontoons, but a bad gap in the centre of the structure could not be bridged over, and the committees which were sent to inspect the condition of affairs and report upon it, finally gave their decision that while it would be possible to get the party across, it would be somewhat imprudent to undertake the passage of the river, and the excursionists therefore returned to Lawrence, leaving Senator Howe with one or two lesser lights to represent them at the promised reception. Yesterday, after dinner the excursionists made another start for the terminus of the Union Pacific (Eastern Division.) Leaving Lawrence they passed Topeka, and taking on board there the three missing members of the party—who looked somewhat worn out with their labors of the previous night, when they were compelled to do the dancing and eating which had been provided for the whole Senatorial party—they proceeded on their way westward.

Twenty-four miles west of Topeka we found St. Mary's Mission, an institution, the character of which is probably not clearly understood at the East, if indeed its very existence has not been forgotten. It was founded twenty-eight years ago with the intention of educating the children of the Indians and whites, indiscriminately. The children of the Pottawatomies were first to be cared for, and then those of the Delawares and other tribes. Father Diel is at present the Superior in charge of the male department of the institution, and he is assisted by Father Colleton with one or two others. There are in this department about 150 boys from eight or nine to sixteen years of age, about one-third of whom are whites, while nearly all the rest are half-breeds. Mme. Lucile, with three or four Sisters of the Sacred Heart, has charge of the female department, were there are sixty or seventy girls. There is very little communication between the two departments, although they are only a few yards apart. In ignorance of the strictness of this non-intercourse, I pressed Father Colleton with some questions regarding the female department of the mission, when he finally replied that he really knew very little about it, since he had not visited it but once or twice during the three or four years that he had been connected with the school. While the train was waiting the boys were called together by Father Colleton, who put them through some exercises in geometry, using *Prof. Davies' Manual* as the text-book. The pupils recited with promptness and an intelligence which showed that they had been thoroughly instructed, and Father Colleton insisted with much emphasis that the Indian children were quite as ready and quick to learn as the whites. I can't say much for the cleanliness of the boys. They were as dirty as if there were no water in reach of the Mission, and that hypothesis might have been accepted as sufficient to account for their condition had not the girls looked as if they were in the habit of washing at least once a day. A little more familiarity between the male and female departments of the school would do the boys and their instructors no harm—that is certain. Some of the ladies found their way into the chapel of the institution, and were delighted with the beauty and tastefulness of its adornments.

It was the original intention to push on as far as Junction City yesterday, but a bad break in the road compelled the party to stop for the night at Manhattan, a town—or I should say a city, for they have no towns out West—of about one thousand inhabitants. The place is as yet utterly destitute of adequate hotel accommodations, and the citizens with a praiseworthy and cordial hospitality which was fully appreciated, threw open their doors and made the members of the party their guests. The next morning they escorted their visitors to the State Agricultural College, a flourishing institution which is just beginning to get into excellent working order, and which contains at present about 150 students. Young men and young ladies are received here without distinction, and one of the Professors informed the visitors, with evident satisfaction, that this year a young lady would take the valedictory. I should have stated that Lieut.-Gov. Greene, of Kansas, who has his residence here, formally welcomed the excursionists to Manhattan, and notified the members of the party that they would be expected to make some addresses before they would be allowed to find their beds. Senators Cattell, Chandler and one or two others responded to this demand in the course of the evening, while this morning Senators Wade, Trumbull and Howe spoke from the depot platform. The vast resources of the West, and especially of Kansas, together with allusions to the stirring political history of the State, were, of course, the staple of all the speeches.

About 11 o'clock this morning we left Manhattan for Fort Riley, arriving here at noon. Ambulances and horses were in readiness to take the party to the Fort, where all were cordially and hospitably received by Col. Parsons, the commandant, and lady, and, after riding to the site of the monument to the memory of Major Ogden, about a mile and a half from the fort, lunch was served in the house where the lamented Brig.-Gen. Lyon formerly had his headquarters. After dinner the train succeeded in getting across a break in the road near Fort Riley, and the party rode as far as Junction City, where they took supper, returning to the fort in time to participate in a ball which the officers gave in their honor. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and the ladies, are many of them, now trying the pleasure of camping out, Col. Parsons having erected a number of tents upon the parade ground for their special benefit. E. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEENAN CASE.

The Investigation Closed—Decision Reserved and the Prisoners Released on Bail.

The examination in the case of James Heenan and Margaret Griffen, under arrest on suspicion of having caused the death of Ellen Heenan, was resumed yesterday morning before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market. Assistant District-Attorney Bedford appeared for the people and Mr. John Sedgwick for the defence. The prosecution called

Annie Gunn, who testified as follows: I live at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, occupying the room adjoining that of the Heenans; was in my room on the night Mrs. Heenan died; I woke up about three o'clock and heard Mrs. Heenan exclaim "Oh!" twice; then herd her say, "Raise me up," or "Take me out of this;" heard her use these expressions twice very quickly, and I got up, thinking Mr. Heenan and Mrs. Griffen were sleeping, but just then heard Heenan leave the room and go up stairs, and therefore did not go into the room; about the time I heard Heenan leave the room, I heard Mrs. Heenan say, "You dirty, mean things, will you leave me so?" and I heard Heenan say, "Whist, whist, will ye whist?" as he left the room, and I heard nothing else said by either Heenan or Mrs. Griffen; about two weeks before her death I heard deceased say that Heenan was a kind, good man; I lived in the adjoining room ten months prior to Mrs. Heenan's death, and never knew of any quarrel between her and Heenan; never heard Mrs. Heenan make any complaints of Mrs. Griffen; Heenan, when intoxicated, is quiet and good-natured.

Bryan Duggan sworn—I am a practicing physician in this City; I saw the deceased, Mrs. Heenan, alive for the last time on the first of June; I told her that her case was hopeless, and ordered nourishment only, but no medicines; I gave her a certificate in order that the last rites of the Church might be administered to her; on the morning of her death I was sent for, and on reaching the house was told of the blood and the cut on the arm; I told them to take the bandage from the arm, which they did, and I saw an incised wound across the anterior part of the arm, near the elbow, about an inch and a half in length, and it appeared superficial; as soon as I saw the wound I told them to bind it up again; I cannot say whether the cut caused death or not; it would if she had lost much blood, but I cannot say how much blood she lost; I saw none, for when I arrived deceased had been washed and laid out on the floor, and there was no bed at the time; I thought the wound was fresh, and that it could not have been made more than a few minutes when I saw it at a quarter of nine o'clock that morning.

Cross-examined—Under the wound there was an artery and two veins; the artery certainly was not cut, but I did not examine the wound critically enough to say whether the veins were cut or not, and I did not examine; them because I had determined, on seeing the wound, to report the case to the Coroner, and presumed that that official would hold a *post-mortem* examination.

Re-direct—When I saw the wound I considered, whether inflicted by herself or others, it was done for a bad purpose.

Thomas H. White, sworn—I am Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health; this morning I saw the body of Ellen Heenan, and made a *post-mortem* examination by order of Dr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent; the body was considerably emaciated, and decomposition was advancing; on the anterior aspect of the left arm, just above the bend of the elbow, there was a wound nearly circular from three-fourths of an inch to an inch in diameter, the long diameter of the wound being transversely across the arm; on examination the cephalic vein was found crossing this wound, and was partially divided in two places, and full half, if not three-quarters of the walls of the vein had been divided; no other blood vessels were divided or cut in any way, the brachial artery being entire; I examined the lungs and found they were adherent to the walls of the chest, and tubucular matter was very thickly deposited throughout both lungs, and there were several cavities; the heart was healthy, and liver and other viceral organs were too decomposed for observation; it is my opinion that the wound at the time it is supposed to have been given would be attended by considerable hemorrhage which would necessarily exhaust the patient and accelerate death; the wound must have been made with some sharp, cutting instrument.

Cross-examined—I did not examine the wrist closely, but did not see any cuts or marks of any kind; the two cuts in the vein were about half an inch apart; if the hemorrhage had not been checked from such a wound, six or eight ounces of blood would have been lost; the wound was certainly a quarter of an inch in depth.

Andrew McBride, sworn—I am an undertaker; put the body of Ellen Heenan in ice; noticed two cuts on her left wrist, and one on the arm near the elbow.

Ellen Horton recalled—Mrs. Heenan's bed was about six feet from the mantelpiece, where the razor was found; I was present when the razor was found; the blood on it was damp.

Cross-examined—I did not tell Mrs. Gunn or anybody else that Mrs. Heenan had been murdered or anything to that effect, nor did I say she had killed herself; all I said was that Mrs. Heenan had been cut on the arm.

At this point, District-Attorney Bedford announced that the prosecution rested, and Mr. Sedgwick proceeded to call witnesses for the defence to speak to character.

Justice Dodge said it was not necessary, as the character of the prisoners had not been impugned by any of the testimony, and thereupon the defence rested, and Mr. Sedgwick called for the immediate release of his clients, as there was no evidence against them.

District-Attorney Bedford said that he submitted the case to the magistrate without comment, as it was a matter entirely for his judgment to determine whether there was probable cause of suspicion against the prisoners. Justice Dodge said he would take the testimony and consider the case, whereupon Mr. Sedgwick applied to have the prisoners admitted to bail, and Mr. Bedford consented that they should be put under bonds in $5,000 each, for their appearance. Dr. Elisha Baker and Henry E. Pierrepont jointly became sureties, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Workingmen's Eight Hour Convention.

The delegations from the various Trades Unions met last evening at the Early Closing Associations' Hall, No. 267 Bowery, for the purpose of deliberating upon the feasibility and propriety of enforcing the new Eight Hour Law. Mr. John Ennis, President, occupied the chair.

Credentials were presented by the delegates from the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union, Workingmen's Union of Brooklyn, Carpenters' Union of Harlem, and German Piano-forte Makers' Association. These were referred to the Committee on Credentials, who reported approvingly. Report adopted.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to call the roll of delegations and ascertain from each the instructions under which they were sent to the Convention. The dry goods clerks reported in favor of the Eight Hour Law, but thought that great care should be taken not to move with too much haste, else what has already been gained may be lost. As to the matter of time, it was thought that twelve months from the date of the enactment of the law would be the proper time to enforce it.

A delegate from the Typographical Union No. 6 had no positive instructions. In language more forcible than elegant the delegate proceeded to denounce the press of the country for their intentional misrepresentations of the object, workings and probable future of the movement. The operative plasterers feared a reduction of wages if hours of work are reduced, and this was the great stumbling block in the way of the enforcement of the law. At any rate the eight hour law can only be applied to trades where the piece-work system does not exist.

The Union House Painters favored the new law, but thought it inexpedient to carry it out until November next. The Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions sympathized with the law, and thought that meetings of employers and employes should be held, when some compromise might be agreed upon by both sides. By this means strikes would be avoided, and much ill-feeling spared. The operative stone masons concurred in the sentiments spoken by the carpenters and joiners. The New York ship joiners, from last year's experience, did not feel inclined to rush into a second like movement at this time.

The brass founders and finishers did not think that the present state of trade warranted the Convention in advocating the early enforcement of the law. Strikes in general were disastrous to workingmen, and the brass founders and finishers deprecated this method of settling differences between employer and employe. The varnishers and polishers, in view of the dullness of trade, were opposed to immediate action in the matter of the enforcement of the Eight Hour Law. The Workingmen's Union Assembly, of Brooklyn, felt that as the Legislature of the State has made the law it should be enforced, just as any other enactment. If necessary the trades should be willing to follow the example of the plasterers of Brooklyn, who in order to gain their rights under the law agreed to a reduction of twenty per cent. in their wages. A number of other trades reported, principally adverse to immediate action.

The following resolutions, recently passed by the Workingmen's Union, were then read by the Chairman:

Whereas, After an agitation unparalleled for its moderation, enthusiasm, and universality, our Legislature has, by an overwhelming majority, ratified the people's will by making "eight hours" the measure of a legal day's work, and

Whereas, It is for the benefit of all who have interests involved therein that the transition should be made with as little jar as possible to the industry of the State, and believing that a consultation should be had and an arrangement made between employer and employed relative thereto, therefore

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Legislature has, by enacting the measure into a law, thrown the responsibility upon the industrial classes, therefore we consider it an imperative duty at an early day to make it operative among us as a practical measure, and that we will not in any case allow what we have earned by so much patience and perseverance to be lost, or even endangered, by any default of ours, however much we may be disposed to conciliate and adapt ourselves to the situation.

Resolved, That we invite and counsel employers to have the question considered, and to be prepared to assist and coöperate with us in carrying out a law which we are proud to hail as a law worthy of the Empire State.

Resolved, That we recommend local unions to move with caution and avoid premature action, but to act, agitate and work with a view to the ultimate adoption of the eight-hour rule.

A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of this Convention upon the Eight-hour Law, the same to be submitted at the next meeting.

A resolution to demand of the delegates at the next meeting information as to how far the organizations represented by them are willing to support financially the members of any Association who may deem it advisable to strike for higher wages, was tabled.

A set of resolutions was then adopted, recommending that the Convention protest earnestly against the hour-pay system, and insist upon its members working by the day, the same to consist of eight hours, viz., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with one hour for dinner. Any work done after 5 o'clock in the afternoon to be considered overwork and paid for at double rates. In order to avoid strikes the trades may submit to the following deductions per day in wages, viz: Upon from $3 to $3 50 wages, 25 cents; $3 75 to $4 50, 50 cents, and over $4 50, 75 cents. Adopted.

After some further business of little public importance the Convention adjourned, to meet next Saturday evening.

The Alleged Assault by a Policeman in the Nineteenth Precinct.

The case of John Henry, a patrolman of the Nineteenth Precinct, who is charged with an assault upon Michael Coyne, in Third-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, on Monday last, came on for hearing before Justice Connolly at the Fifty-seventh-street (Fourth District) Police Court yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Capt. Todd, of the Nineteenth Precinct, appeared in behalf of Officer Henry, and Ex-Judge Stuart for the complainant. Capt. Todd, as a preliminary movement, raised the question that the person alleged to have been assaulted had not made any complaint, and he wished to know, therefore, if there was any case for the Court to dispose of. Justice Connolly replied that any citizen had the right to enter a complaint of assault and battery whether he was the party injured or not, and there was certainly a case to proceed with. Thereupon the person assaulted, Michael Coyne, was called to the stand, and testified that his employer, Roach, who is a master carpenter, called Officer Henry in to arrest him, and that he (Coyne) resisted the officer so far as to take hold of the bench and refuse to go, and the officer clubbed him on the hands to make him let go. The witness professed to remember nothing of what happened after the officer had taken him out of the shop into the street. John Moran and Martin Callanan, workmen in the shop, corroborated the statements of Coyne as to the commencement of the difficulty, but one of them being cross-examined by a policeman, admitted that Coyne, when the officer advanced to arrest him, jumped upon the bench, assumed a threatening attitude, and swore that he would not be arrested.

Other witnesses testified to the blows given in the street, and the excitement in the crowd that gathered when it was supposed that Coyne had been killed. Ex-Alderman Terrence Farley explained his action in arresting Henry, that it was to save the officer from the vengeance of the mob, as there was imminent danger, from the feeling manifested, that he would be destroyed. In the whole examination, up to the point it progressed last evening, nothing was elicited that was not reported in the Times on the morning after the occurrence.

The Southern Relief Fund.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Executive Committee of the Masons of this City, who have originated the enterprise for the relief of the South, met at the Westminster Hotel, corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street, Mr. A. A. Valentine in the chair. The meeting was opened by Robert D. Holmes, Esq., who spoke at some length in relation to a proposed adjournment of the entertainment to take place on Thursday evening next. Mr. Holmes moved that there be no change in the programme, but that the entertainment be held as originally intended. This was unanimously carried. Mr. Holmes stated that Mrs. Hought, Signor Bellini, Segur, Marra and Mr. L. Mollenhaur, together with several other *artistes*, had been engaged for the occasion. Mr. James T. Brady would also appear.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the time to visit Lodges is very limited, all Masters of the several Lodges who have not been personally waited upon on the subject of tickets be requested to apply for them to the members of the Executive Committee, or to Bro. E. M. Banks, No. 67 Front-street, the Treasurer, to the end that all brethren of the respective Lodges may be supplied with them.

The meeting adjourned to Monday next, at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of the trial of the Steam Fire Engines yesterday (Friday) at Jersey City, was not entirely correct. The successful contestant was the Gazelle, No. 4, a new engine built at our shop for a Southern city, and not as stated.

CLAPP & JONES, No. 455 Water-street.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Officer Whitall, of the Second Precinct, arrested Wm. A. Brinkerhoff, an express-wagon driver, on a charge of having recklessly driven his horse through Broadway, near John-street, and run over the foot of Charles W. Harvey, of No. 59 Nassau-street, inflicting severe injuries, necessitating Mr. Harvey's removal to the New-York Hospital. The accused was remanded for examination, having demanded that right.

LOTTERY LAW VIOLATION.

James D. Wilcox and Frederick Clark, who were arrested on Friday for violating the laws against lotteries, in setting the lottery scheme known as the "Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Enterprise" in motion again, at No. 62 Broadway, as previously reported in the Times of yesterday, were again brought before the Court yesterday afternoon, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each for further examination. The "capital" stock of this concern is stated at $1,287,148, which is considered a capital joke by those professing a knowledge of the proposed enterprise.

PICKPOCKET.

Officer Wilkinson, of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, arrested Wm. Smith yesterday on a charge of having attempted to pick pockets. The officer saw the accused put his hand into the pantaloons pocket of an unknown man in Broadway, but before he could secure any plunder the arrest was made. The magistrate locked the prisoner up for trial in default of bail.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT AGAINST THE ALLEGED FLOUR SWINDLER.

Justice Hogan decided yesterday in the case of Edward A. Stevens, who stands charged with having obtained felonious possession of fifty barrels of flour from Messrs. Holt & Co., No. 57 Water-street, that he would be compelled to hold the prisoner for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail. A supplementary complaint was made yesterday against Stevens by Emanuel Eising, of No. 66 Front-street, stating in his affidavit that on the 19th of last November the prisoner called upon him and gave his name as Wm. A. Green, of the firm of Green & Co., of Providence, R. I., and expressed a desire to purchase liquors from complainant, stating also that they were doing a large business and were perfectly able to pay all bills. Believing these statements, Mr. Eising, [illegible] member of the firm of Nordlinger & Co., sold Stevens alias Green five barrels of gin, valued at $487 60, and fifteen barrels of spirits, valued at $2,274 60, the goods being shipped agreeably to the order of the accused. Subsequent to this transaction the complainant had ascertained that all the statements made by the prisoner were false, the firm of Green & Co. knowing no such person, hence this complaint for false pretences. The magistrate ordered Stevens to find bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance on trial. Stevens denied the charges made against him, and he still remains in custody of the Sheriff on a civil process. Several other persons, who allege that they have been swindled by the prisoner, appeared in court. It seems strange that such fraudulent proceedings can be carried on among our merchants, who must be very anxious to sell goods or else they would make inquiries before instead of after the transfer. Stevens is a native of Massachusetts, thirty years of age, lives in Lexington-avenue, and says he is a commission merchant and broker.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

John Brady, No. 759 Broadway, made a complaint alleging that on yesterday morning James G. Moore came into the American Hotel and inquired of him if he was the man who had put him out of the hotel in the early part of the day, and on Brady replying in the affirmative, that Moore drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball passing close to his head and lodging in the key-rack behind him. Moore is engaged in business as a broker, is 28 years of age and a native of Maryland. He was required to give bail in $1,500 to answer for a felonious assault.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

AN EXCISE CASE.

An officer of the Thirteenth Precinct charged that Emil Thiel, of No. 167 Rivington-street, at 12 o'clock on Friday night had his lager-beer saloon open, contrary to the law. The accused gave bail in $200 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, Justice.

BURGLARY IN TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.

On the night of the 16th inst., the premises of G. L. & J. B. Kelty, manufacturers of upholstery and window shades, No. 215 East Twenty-ninth-street, were burglariously entered by means of bursting the fastenings of the front door, opening on the street, and goods to the value of $75 were taken. On the evening in question Officer Scanlon, of the Twenty-second Precinct saw two young men, William Madden and Thomas Brennan, loitering about the front of No. 226 East Twenty-ninth-street, and found the stolen goods in the cellar of that house. At 4 o'clock in the morning the officer arrested Madden and Brennan, and another young man named John Colbert who was in their company.

Yesterday an examination was had in the case, and the testimony of Officer Scanlon and Arthur Reilley was taken, but it did not develop any facts further than above narrated. The prisoners were held to answer.

REARRESTED.

A man named Wm. Fox who was sent some time since to Blackwell's Island, made his escape, but was yesterday rearrested in Second-avenue, and being brought before Justice Connolly, was sent back to his old quarters.

Passengers Sailed.

June 22—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss Andrews, Miss Louisa A. Ray, Indianapolis; Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. T. Dame, England; Mrs. Dean and daughter, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Julia Marshall, James Marshall, C. Arbuthnot and child, Ed. M. Hall, J. H. C. Lajoice, Troy; Isaac Schenck, James A. Stoller, Alexander King, Jr., Lucien A. Tartien, New-York; Rev. Wm. P. Renahan, Brooklyn; James H. Stoller and wife, Rev. Treadwell Walden, Philadelphia; P. J. Browne, John A. Stevenson, Wm. Stuart, Mrs. A. Stuart, John Davidson, wife and daughter; S. N. Moody, New-York; Jacinto Cararero and servant, Pierpont Edwards, Vice British Consul at New-York; Dr. U. B. Belt, Daniel O'Brien, Solomon Lent, Col. T. R. Warner, F. C. Gortenhofer, New-York; R. Liddell, wife and 3 children, Edward Dudley, Boston; Geo. W. Gray, Harvard College; John Spencer, R. M. Denman, Mr. Colton, New-York; Albert W. Berg, Hugh Shaw, Fred. Clark, Philadelphia; W. F. Warner, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. C. H. Williams, J. R. Woodward and wife, Miss Emma Woodward and John Woodward, Jr., Rev. Jas. Wells and wife, Rev. Dr. Fairburn and wife, England; C. Rochette and wife, New-York; Rev. C. A. Dickery and wife, New-York; Richard Miller and wife, Philadelphia; Jose Beyer and 2 sons, Manuel Robles and son, London; Antonio Vellanceneur and son, London; B. Vellancencour, London; F. Soto, Fius Langride, Capt. Wm. Randolph and son, Dr. S. W. James, Pedro Corp, Havana; Frederick Morrell, John Steward Storson, George Fox, H. M. Conger, W. H. Robinson, T. Hall, E. Bates, Philip Fitzpatrick and wife, Philadelphia; A. R. Forsyth and wife, Indianapolis; M. Ferguson, Pittsburgh; F. J. Hirschmann, Osborne Reily, Rev. Dr. John McCraw, Baltimore; Mr. Wright, Chicago; E. R. Forsyth, Indianapolis; W. C. Witkens, Baltimore.

June 22—*In steamship Columbia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—James Morrison, David Morrison, Walter Hugh, Miss Jane Hugh, George Colby, Mark Smith, Alfred Young, Wm. Russell, Thos. Robertson, John Robertson, Wm. Boyd, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Sarah Boyd, Master Wm. Boyd, W. F. Hubinger, Mrs. Hubinger, Jas. Waterson, Mrs. Waterson and servant, John Milne, Mrs. Milne, James Wilkie, Miss Mary Wilkie, Thomas Pattens, J. M. Partridge, Mrs. A. Ryan, New-York; James Y. Hare, Mrs. Hare, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas Smith, Miss Maggie Smyth, Petersburgh, Va.; Robert Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. McKinley, Lowell; Charles Greig, J. Kimball and son, Chicago; Lewis Baker, James Moffit, Charles Endres, J. W. Sherwood, Dr. Alexander Hazard, Phila.; J. Leitch, Mrs. Leitch, Miss Leitch, Miss H. Garrett, Pittsburgh; Rev. M. Thalberg, Capt. Bryson, Norway; Mrs. Geo. Gaskin, P. Kendrick, Mrs. Kendrick, New-York; Wm. Burgoyne, Mrs. Suirpkinsan, Miss Annie Suirpkinsan, John S. Dempsey, Patrick Tracy, Cincinnati; Jonathan Saul, Mrs. Saul, Miss Maria Saul, Miss Williams, Miss Annie Williams, Long Island; John Dingwall, Albany; A. P. Land, Hampden, Me.; Rev. John Stewart, London, C. W.; Frederick Williams, New-York.

June 22—*In steamship Cella, for London and Brest*—A. B. Dolmage, Isabella Dolmage, Mrs. Margaret Foster, Adele Bonhomme, Paolina Pazzoli, F. Merrick, Rev. John E. Chesire, A. Wilson, R. Pierce, James E. Vickerage, Mrs. M. Vickerage, John Reary, wife and child, A. J. Munday, William Finn, J. P. Lacroix, Geo. Wehn, Wm. J. Newell, Mrs. L. Hallen, James F. Allen, wife and two children, Thomas N. Howard, Francis Roux, wife and four children, Abraham Buis, Joseph M. Sayat, Chas. Wood, Miss P. Secult, J. L. MacCurdy, Miss Josephine Paquin, John Shoemaker, Wm. Harris, John McPherson, wife and family, Mrs. E. Roithe, Jas. R. Morgan, wife and family, Miss Anne Williams, John S. Stevens, James Burns and daughter, Mrs. Ellen Robb, John S. Clune, wife and child, J. Spencer Hanley, Mrs. Ann Tapscott, J. Dudley Pond and lady, Wm. H. Payson, Stanley S. Tyson, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Havana, for St. Thomas and Brazil—Senor Bias Fruzal, Minister from Venezuela and wife, Mrs. M. A. Hollister, New-York; E. D. Fairchild, Hartford, Conn.; D. Mendelsohn, Wm. Arnold, New-York; H. T. Armstrong, New-Orleans; A. Meyers, Brooklyn, L. I.; T. O. Smith, New-York; A. W. Herron, Jamaica, W. I.; Dr. J. H. Crisp, R. C. Crisp, J. B. Middleton, John Whitehead, Texas; Carl Brown, wife and 2 children, Germany; F. W. Mars, New-Jersey; S. Van Raag, Kentucky; B. C. Harris, Rhode Island; J. M. Carrere and family, New-York; Francisco Castellano, Charles Hey, George Misery, Emelio Hugot, Thomas Dennis, Edward Crellin, T. B. Webster, Alfonso A. Rega, Mul or A. Rega, F. Bengerel, Rebecca P. Welington, Henry Anartan, Barnan Garcia, A. Ebarhan, Benamel Oman, Wm. Johnson, James Campbell, New-York; Felix Merridan, Simon Boyce, Anna Boyce, Lawrence Boyce, Wm. Boyce, Felix Boyce, Thomas Boyce, Mary Boyce, Catharine Boyce, Anna Boyce, Thomas Ward, Patrick Ward, Margreta Ward, Gracie Ward, John Ward, Chas. Ward, Sarah Ward, Bernard Conlon, Mulher Conlon, John Skanan, Thomas Gould, Elizabeth Gould, Thomas Gould, Joseph Gould, Alfred Gould, Patrick McCarty, Ann McCarty, Chas. McCarty, T. McCarty, Sarah McCarty, Elizabeth McCarty, John Gallagher, Michael Boyle, Wm. White, Thomas Lathurt, Fred. Burton, Emma Burton, Anna Burton, Maria Burton, Eliza Burton, Henrietta Burton, Lena Burton, Levis Burton, Pennsylvania; Joseph Knight, Samuel Biscombe, Michigan; John Farrigan, Rebecca Weaver, Ellen S. Farrina, Texas; D. M. Parker, A. J. Parker, Mulher Parker, Iowa; John J. Law, Thomas S. Hubbard, Maryland; F. M. White, Canada; H. S. Armstrong, Louisiana.

Passengers Arrived.

June 22—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Mad. Wilson, C. H. Moyer, wife and child, A. Boyens, A. Bergmann, D. L. Cohn, E. Bellander, Mrs. King, son and daughter, Dora Rosenkrans, E. Reichel and wife, Mrs. Weiss and child, J. Paul, Elise Mertens, F. E. Ayres, D. Samuel, H. Crow and lady, J. F. Rolffes, E. Grieninger, H. A. Lankerman, O. J. Eggers, M. Barnwell, L. Berthy and family, A. Bauer, T. F. Meincke, and others in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets.......... 7 34 | Moon rises... 11 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 44 | Gov. Island. 12 33 | Hell Gate..... 1 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Louisiana, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Havana, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen; C. C. Leary, Foote, Charleston, A. Leary; Perit, Delanoy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., H. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Galileo, Crary, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; [illegible], Dahl, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Herschel, (Hamb.,) Freidrichs, Bremen via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Canova, Herriman, Miramichi, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Victoria, (Hamb.,) Hoffner, Cork for orders via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Excelsior, (Br.,) Atkinson, Liverpool via Philadelphia, De Verts, Marsh & McColly; Union, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Arichat, S. F. Small & Co.

Brigs Londra, (Br.,) Messinger, Savanilla, Boyd & Hincken; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Davis, Bridgeport, C. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Edwin Rowe, Miller, Sierra Leone and a market, Dollner & Potter; Francesquita, (Span.,) Coll, Barcelona, Galway & Casado; Anastasia, (Ital.,) Mellesich, Slocovich & Smith; M. Louise Miller, Loughton, Bridgeport, C. B., Simpson & Clapp; Persis Hinckley, Foster, Elizabethport, Simpson & Clapp; Argonaut, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Griefswold, (Norw.,) Vergoadt, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Vi Jante, (Port.,) Vasco, London, C. Ludman & Co.; Smeto, (Ital.,) Maccore, Genoa, Slocovich & Smith; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Isaac Rich, Bryant, Gloucester, B. J. Wenberg; Electric, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson; F. B. Simpson, Hazleton, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Union, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloops Deep River, Burley, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, Ehlers, of and from Hamburg 9th, via Southampton 12th inst., 3 P. M., with mdse. and 722 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer N[illegible]s, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, Boston.

Ship Senator Iken, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen 33 ds., with mdse. and 530 passengers to Schoberg & Koper. Had fine weather and light westerly winds since leaving channel. June 19, off Nantucket, got a pilot from boat No. 11. Passengers all well; no births or deaths.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark R. T. Turnbull, Canning, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Bark Maryland, Steffen, Bremen 33 ds., with mdse. and 720 passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Wild Horse, (Br.,) McCumber, Bridgeport, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Fanny Foulke, (of Philadelphia,) Townsend, Mobile 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Margaret & Amelia, (Port.,) Pasadella, Oporto 55 ds., with cork, &c., to order.

Brig Eclipse, (of St. Kitts,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., via Guayani ja 14 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Alfaretta, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Neuvitas 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Jennie Achorn, (of Thomaston,) Achorn, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to John S. Ingraham.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Havana, Bemis, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Monarca del Mare, (Ital.,) Garguito, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Eulalea, (Swed.,) Westerlund, Hamburg 33 ds., with mdse. and 258 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Emilia Celestina, (Ital.,) De Simond, Naples 61 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. P. S. Smith, Bunker, Bermuda 7 ds., with produce to J. J. Outerbridge.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Jessie Hart 2d, Pierson, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Alex. Wiley, Avery, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with lumber to Wm. H. Morrison.

Schr. H. Nichols, Brown, Cedar Keys, Fla., 8 ds., with cedar to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Annie Laurie, (of P. E. Island,) McKey, Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to master.

Schr. Early Bird, Rogers, Corpus Christi 25 ds., with hides, wool and horns to C. Goodspeed.

Schr. Annie Shepard, Bowditch, Providence, with ballast.

Schr. Lyra, (Br.,) Ritts, Cornwallis, with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. L. Raymond, Lord, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Williams, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Norwalk.
Schr. J. Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Hart, Boston.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Reddy, Boston.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Brave, Snow, Boston.
Brig W. Creevy, Creevy, Boston.
Schr. D. Jones, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Suliote, Baker, Boston.
Schr. N. Harvey, Burse, Boston.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Iona, Engalls, Dighton.
Schr. Alligator, Robbins, Providence.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Tilden, Providence.
Schr. H. Curtis, Haskell, Providence.
Schr. Willie Mowe, ——, Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barker, Providence.
Schr. N. Holmes, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Je Bil, Ely, Providence.
Schr. A. Lincoln, Bentley, Providence.
Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, Providence.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. B. E. Sharp, Chase, Providence.
Schr. E. F. Smith, Harvey, Newport.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. S. Jane, Gardiner, Newport.
Schr. T. P. Cooper, Wheeden, Newport.
Schr. Cabinet, Burdick, Newport.
Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Lynch, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. H. E. Chase, Pratt, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. E. Hamilton, Cole, Fall River.
Schr. Success, Richardson, New-London.
Schr. Adrianna, Eastman, Pawtucket.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Newport.
Schr. S. A. Hammond, Payne, Portland, Me., lumber.
Schr. A. M. Edwards, Ellis, New-Bedford.
Schr. D. Eddy, Hopkins, New-Haven.
Schr. H. G. Hand, Hand, Louisville, for Delaware.
Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, lumber.
Schr. A. Stewart, Gilbert, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Ryan, Chase, Dennis.
Schr. Mantic, Simmons, Taunton.
Schr. E. L. Hammond, George, Harwich.
Schr. C. Grant, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Say Brook.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Nantucket.
Schr. Napoleon, (3 masted,) Nichols, Newport.
Schr. Milton, Freeman, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Avail, Tribble, Fall River.
Schr. Painter, Nichols, Bristol.
Schr. S. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. S. Morgan, Davy, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.
Sloop T. Hull, Hull, Providence.

BELOW—Bark Oxford, from Antwerp.—(By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

Sailed.

Steamships City of Antwerp, Cimbria, Columbia, Havana, Cella, Louisiana, Mississippi, America, Manhattan, George Cromwell, Raleigh, Louise Moore, Medway, Morning Star, John Gibson, C. C. Leary, Norfolk, Perit, Mariposa, Hatteras, Niagara, Sappho.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 22.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; schr. Abbie Pitman, from Baltimore, via George's Island, where she was ashore, and is badly strained.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—A severe northeast storm prevails here, and the gale has been blowing for four days. Brigs Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; Ann, from Philadelphia; Sea Nymph, from New-York, and a large fleet of merchantmen are anchored here for a harbor. The ships of the Naval Academy are detained, owing to head winds. They are ready to sail for the Mediterranean.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. E. A. Bartle, arrived on Friday, is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Notice to Pilots.—Deputy Health Officer, Dr. D. H. Bissell, requests pilots bringing vessels into the Lower Quarantine to anchor them southeast of the Hospital Ship.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 8, brig Caroline, from Baltimore, disch'g.; Thomas Turrell, for New-Haven in a few days; bark Celia, for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Nuevitas, June 6, brigs Thomas Owen, just arr.; Valentia, for New-York in 5 ds., ldg.. Minnie Traub, for do.

MONEY MONEY.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE!!

100,000 Dollars'

WORTH OF

SUMMER

CLOTHING

AT A

SACRIFICE,

TO BE CLOSED OUT IN THIRTY DAYS.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,

Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,

Junction of 3d and 4th avs..............Opposite 6th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No 395, June 22, 1867.
12, 61, 58, 66, 63, 60, 22, 7, 21, 20, 11, 41, 77.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 396, June 22, 1867.
72, 55, 71, 50, 38, 39, 3, 42, 43, 16, 59, 1, 12.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 319, June 22, 1867.
53, 13, 12, 60, 21, 48, 43, 38, 28, 69, 4, 75, 50.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 320, June 22, 1867.
37, 72, 28, 61, 17, 44, 56, 11, 78, 43, 30, 46, 26.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 202, June 22, 1867.
68, 64, 62, 3, 43, 59, 73, 57, 66, 41, 51.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 203, June 22, 1867.
75, 37, 3, 32, 6, 38, 46, 60, 56, 66, 9, 71, 52.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 212, June 22, 1867.
25, 51, 31, 12, 52, 15, 30, 18, 10, 50, 24.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 213, June 22, 1867.
13, 65, 73, 27, 43, 67, 69, 44, 29, 14, 71, 31, 22.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL THE LEGALized lotteries; information given and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7.

Manhattan College, June 22, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES OF MANHATTAN COLLEGE are requested to meet in the College Hall on MONDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

L. SILLIMAN IVES, Chairman.

SPEER'S NATIVE WINES.

SPEER'S NATIVE WINES are rapidly becoming the standard Wines of America. They are to be found in every city and village of the Great West, and are used extensively throughout the Eastern and Southern States. Their purity and uniform quality have inspired the public with confidence in them, and insured their almost universal use as the Wine of the American people. Mr. SPEER was one of the earliest wine-growers of the Eastern States, and as the star of empire pointed westward, he extended his operations to the new field of California, where he has been equally successful in producing the best Wines that can be made from foreign or native grapes. His Depots and Cellars are at Passaic, N. J., and Los Angelos, Cal.

STORE NO. 243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

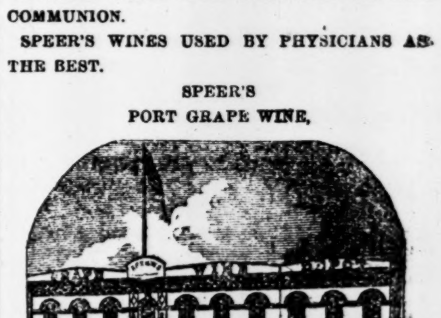
SICKLY PERSONS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE.

AGED AND FEEBLE PERSONS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE.

SPEER'S WINES ARE USED FOR CHURCH COMMUNION.

SPEER'S WINES USED BY PHYSICIANS AS THE BEST.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,



NATIVE WINE WAREHOUSE, PASSAIC, N. J.

VINEYARDS, NEW-JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

4 YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples at the store, No. 243 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.

INVALIDS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

FEMALES USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

WEAKLY PERSONS FIND A BENEFIT BY ITS USE.

SPEER'S WINES IN HOSPITALS ARE PREFERRED TO OTHER WINES.

SPEER & CO.'S

P. J.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

VINUM BONUM
BONUM SANGUINEM
FACIT
GOOD WINE
MAKES
GOOD
BLOOD
THE PRIZE CUP

SPEER & CO.'S CALIFORNIA PORT WINE, a first-class Port that is in every respect pure and highly esteemed for TABLE and FAMILY USE. For purity, richness and flavor it will be found unexcelled. It is very nourishing for the weak and debilitated.

SPEER & CO.'S CALIFORNIA SHERRY WINE.

The mellow fruitiness of this pure juice wine, together with its delicious flavor, has won for it golden opinions among the higher classes in the Atlantic States as well as in the great Pacific State, where it is considered the most excellent of the California wines. It is the wine most sought after for weddings, parties and other festive occasions. For sale by druggists and grocers throughout the United States.

Sample at the AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S, No. 243 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.

SPEER'S WINES HAVE BEEN FOUND THE MOST RELIABLE.

SPEER'S WINES FOR THE SICK ARE UNSURPASSED.

SPEER'S WINES FOR THE FEEBLE AND AGED.

SPEER'S WINES FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

VINUM BONUM
BONUM
SANGUINEM
FACIT.
GOOD WINE MAKES GOOD BLOOD.

Mr. SPEER, having made arrangements with some of the first houses of the Continent of Europe and this country, is now prepared to supply his customers with genuine articles of Imported Wines and Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

BEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNES,
BEST BRANDS OF CLARETS,
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDIES,
BEST BRANDS OF GINS,
AND OTHER IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
Directly from bond
FINE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.

A. SPEER,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite City Hall Park, New-York.